NOVEMBER, 1804.] THE [NUMBER 3855.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1804.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION,

FOR THE YEAR 1804.

CONGRESS.

Districts.

1. *City and County of Philadelphia and County of Delaware.* Joseph Clay, Jacob Richards, Michael Leib.
2. *Bucks, Montgomery, Northampton, Wayne, and Luzerne.* John Pugh,* Frederick Conrad, Robert Brown.
3. *Chester, Berks, and Lancaster.* Isaac Anderson, Christian Lower,* John Whitehill.
4. *Dauphin, Cumberland, Mifflin, and Huntingdon.* John A. Hanna, David Bard.
5. *Northumberland, Lycoming, and Centre.* Andrew Gregg.
6. *York and Adams.* James Kelly.†*
7. *Franklin and Bedford.* John Rhea.
8. *Westmoreland, Somerset, and Armstrong.* William Findley.
9. *Fayette and Greene.* John Smilie.
10. *Washington.* John Hamilton.*
11. *Allegany, Beaver, Butler, Crawford, Mercer, Venango, Warren, and Erie.* John B. C. Lucas.

SENATORS.

Districts.

1. *City and County of Philadelphia and County of Delaware.* John Porter, James Gamble, Edward Heston, William Pennell.*
2. *Bucks.* Joseph Hart.*
3. *Montgomery.* John Richards.
4. *Berks and Dauphin.* John Kean, Gabriel Heister, sen.*
5. *Chester.* John Heister.
6. *Lancaster.* John Steele, Christopher Mayer.*
7. *York and Adams.* William Reed, Rudolph Spangler.
8. *Northumberland.* D. Montgomery, jun.*
9. *Northampton, Wayne, and Luzerne.* Jonas Hartzel, Thomas Mewhorter.
10. *Cumberland.* Robert Whitehill.
11. *Mifflen, Lycoming, and Centre.* James Harris.
12. *Bedford, Huntingdon, and Somerset.* John Piper.
13. *Franklin.* James Poe.
14. *Westmoreland, Armstrong and Indiana.* James Brady.
15. *Fayette and Greene.* Presley Carr Lane.
16. *Washington.* Joseph Vance.*
17. *Allegany, Beaver, and Butler.* Thomas Morton.
18. *Crawford, Erie, Venango, Mercer, and Warren.* William M'Arthur.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Philadelphia City. Philip Odenheimer, Jacob Mitchell,* Hugh Ferguson,* James Pearson, James Sharswood.*

Philadelphia County. James Engle, Thomas Davis, John Harrison, John Goodman, jun. Jacob Holgate, Casper Snyder.

Bucks. John Smith, Samuel Smith, William Milnor, Robert Smith.*

Chester. Edward Darlington, James Fulton, John Boyd, Hezekiah Davis, Methuselah Davis.

Lancaster. Robert Jenkins,* Henry Hains,* Isaac Ferree, John Roberts, James Patterson, William Brisben.

York. George Spangler,† Michael Helman,† Matthew Clark, Adam Hendrix.*

Cumberland. David Mitchel, Jacob Alter, Samuel Fenton.

Berks. Daniel Udree,* William Witman, George Epler,* Jacob Rhoads, Isaac Adams.

Northampton and Wayne. William Lattimore, William Barnet,* Jacob Acker,* Mathias Gress.*

Northumberland. Simon Snyder, Daniel Rupert, John Bull, Abraham M'Kinney.*

Washington. John Marshall, Samuel Agnew, David Atcheson,* James Stevenson.*

Westmoreland and Armstrong. Henry Alshouse, James M'Comb, John Sloan.

Fayette. John Cunningham, Charles Porter, Christian Tarr.*

Bedford. Joshua Johnson, Jacob Forey.*

Franklin. William Findley, Jacob Deckert, James M'Connell.*

Montgomery. Nathaniel B. Boileau, Henry Scheetz, Samuel Gross, John Mann.

Dauphin. Jacob Bucher, Jacob Weirich, Edward Crouch.*

Luzerne. Rosewell Welles,† Jonas Ingham.*

Huntingdon. Joseph M'Ewen,* Arthur Moore.*

Allegany Beaver, and Butler. George Robinson, Abner Lacock,* Jacob Macking.*

Mifflin. William Beale,* William Wilson.*

Delaware. William Pennock,*† William Trimble.*†

Somerset. Alexander Ogle.

Lycoming. Hugh White.†

Green. Hugh Barclay.

Adams. William Miller,† A. Shriver.†

Centre John Hall.

Crawford, Venango, Mercer, Erie, and Warren. John Lytle, jun.

* New Members. † Republicans.

Democrats 78. Republicans 8.

From a Liverpool Paper of September 12.

RUSSIA AND FRANCE.

The paper, of which the following is a translation, has been universally circulated throughout all those parts of Germany which have not yet fallen under the yoke of France. On the Continent it has been considered as a kind of *demi official* answer to the petulant observations which appeared in the official paper of the French Government, under the head of "*Constantinople.*" The reasoning, and the important facts which in embraces, have created a very great sensation among the Northern Powers.

"There is no reason why the formation of an army of 5 or 6000 Russians, in the Republic of the Seven Islands, should give rise to much political conjecture.—Such a measure is, undoubtedly, a very inferior part of that general system which Russia thinks it incumbent on her to follow at this moment. The attention of the political world should not be directed to an expedition of 6000 men; it is the whole of the system that we are to look to.

"Twelve months are scarcely elapsed, since Alexander the First ordered that 111,000 men should be raised in his empire, and that levy has been so effectually executed, that they are, at this day, formed into regiments, and perfectly disciplined. This levy has increased the Russian military force to upwards of 400,000 soldiers, and 60,000 seamen. Add to these, 50,000 irregular troops, which are already embodied, and 100,000 more, which may be assembled in a short time, consisting of Kalmucks, Bashkiers, and the different hordes of Tartars, every man of whom, upon the promise of being allowed to plunder, would gladly enrol himself; with such a force at its command, can it be asked, if Russia have a right to the character she assumes, in an age when the power of the strongest is the only one that is respected?

"It must be acknowledged, morally speaking, that it is to France that Russia is indebted for the brilliant situation which she now occupies, and which cannot be denied to be of the very first order. The period from whence this commanding and prominent position was occupied by Russia, may be dated from the commencement of that system of tyranny and injustice, which France has established; a system of invasion, of rapine, and of oppression, which has been exercised wherever its power could reach; and above all, since it became apparent, that its ambitious views were directed to no less an object than the attainment of universal monarchy. Since that time, Russia has become the shield of the weak, and Alexander, seated on his throne, has assumed the character of the protector and arbiter of Empires. Can France compel her to lay aside this dignified character? Let her not deceive herself in imagining she can. Russia is not in the situation of an actor, who puts on the purple to play the part of a King; she is not an *upstart*, who appears what she really is not; the attitude of the *lion* besits her, because she possesses both his force and his dignity; she is a Colossal power, whose eyes have been unsealed by the faults of others, and viewed in her true light, a Colossus of the most formidable description.

"Whether Russia will unite herself to Prussia or to Austria, whether she attaches herself to England, or stands alone, she must always be respectable, and among the first order of powers—respectable, as long as she shall follow a system of justice and disinterestedness, and that confident in her strength, she shall openly resist a plan of universal despotism, and lay open to the world the violation of rights the most sacred, that impious violation, which has been so well described in the strong but temperate note, which was presented at Ratisbon.

"Russia, it must be admitted, can never be a considerable gainer by indulging a desire of conquest. She is extensive enough already; her boundaries are such, that she need not wish for any alteration in them; but she may be a gainer, and so may Europe, by the consequence of any war that the plain dealing and foresight of her Sovereign may induce her to declare.

"Alexander is naturally of a mild and amiable disposition, but in whatever concerns the principles of justice, he is decided almost to obstinacy; and they know him but little, who imagine that the Note to the Diet of Ratisbon was suggested by Markow, and his adherents, inveterate as their hatred is supposed to be.

"What is the great danger to which a war with France would expose the Russian empire? It does not follow that the Russian army is to march to Paris. No, nor can the French reach Petersburgh, Moscow, or the Crimea, since they are not able to detach a single ship, the whole of their navy being blockaded and confined to their ports. As to battles and marches, brave as the French are, they are but men like others; they cannot exceed the limits which the laws of nature have placed to human efforts.

"Will it be said, that the commerce of Russia will be affected by a rupture with France? Certainly not; for with what articles does she supply that country? None directly. What does she import from thence? Articles of luxury, which are prohibited. It is true, she receives some wine from France; but with that article she is, at present, plentifully supplied; and even if she were not, she could do without it, as she did during the former rupture.

"Will it be asserted that France could do infinite mischief to Russia, by the troubles that her emissaries could excite in the interior of the country? Of all the errors in political calculation, this would be one of the greatest. The people of Russia are those which approach nearest to a state of nature, except the savages; and they are the only people in the universe, who neither know how to read nor write, but still they are not Barbarians. They know no government but their own, which they fear and respect. They honour their Sovereign with the title of a God upon earth. They have no other civilization than the practical one, which their Sovereigns thought it useful and necessary to introduce. Masons, carpenters, joiners, locksmiths, armourers, and artizans of all sorts, all excellent in their kind, are to be found in Russia in abundance, and still they know not how to read or write. The strangers who reside in Russia are regarded by the natives as a parcel of leeches, who absorb their wealth. After this description, let the emissaries and instigators of France attempt to excite division in that country, and they will find that the government, with a single blast, can eradicate them.

"It is certainly true that the population of Russia, compared with its extent, is rather small; but this, however, admits of some explanation. In the first place, the population is not equally distributed through the empire; and again, there are parts of Russia which are absolutely uninhabitable. Besides, where is the necessity of augmenting the population of the country? It is the duty of a sovereign to make his people happy, but it is not so clear that it is his duty to increase the number of them. In a moral point of view, war is assuredly a very great calamity, but in a political consideration, it is sometimes a necessary evil, and much good results from it.

"The Russian force at this moment paid and provided, and actually under arms, is even more than sufficient to encourage their sovereign to declare war. It is said that the military strength of this country is embattled on the Persian and Tartarian frontiers; quite the contrary. On their whole line between the Caspian and the sea of Ochety, there are only seven or eight thousand men, and there is no necessity for a man more, if we look to the situation of the country, the number of forts, the immense deserts, and the disposition of contiguous countries. In time of peace, between the Caspian and the Black Sea, there may be about twelve or thirteen thousand men; but at present there are from twenty to twenty-five thousand on account of the peculiar circumstances of the hostility which is carried on in that vicinity. There are, moreover, twenty-five or thirty thousand troops, on the frontiers of Sweden; and notwithstanding all those deductions, there are still three hundred thousand well disciplined and hardy troops between the Black Sea and the Baltic. One hundred thousand of such gallant and hardy men, if once landed in Italy, would not be so easily conquered, as some of the French politicians are pleased to suppose. Let them only bring to their recollection the gallant atchievements of a handful of Russians, who, in the last war, in one campaign, drove all Italy and Lombardy before them, and they will find that the most renowned French Generals were defeated one after the other, and that, even at Zurich, Russia gained admiration, notwithstanding the faults of her chiefs, and the backwardness of her allies.

"All this serves to prove, that a declaration of war, on the part of Russia, against France, would be sufficiently formidable to encourage the German Empire, now crushed by the latter power, to occupy the troops of France, and by that means to afford an opportunity to Italy, to Switzerland, to Spain, to Portugal, to Holland, and to Hanover, to shake off the Gallic yoke. As to the project of invading England, it is an absolute chimera, a castle in the air, which can never be successful; and even were it so, it must prove destructive to the rest of the world. England is at this moment at the highest point of elevation; she can never decline, if she continue where she is, for higher she cannot be. But how can England, who only exists by her industry and trade, preserve her present situation, unless by upholding the balance of the world? It is then the obvious interest of Russia to assist England, who, by its system, should be friendly to all nations; and to repress France, the selfish principles of whose government are inimical to the greatest powers of Europe, and oppressive to the smaller."

FROM LONDON PAPERS.

EGYPTIAN WHEAT.

There are few countries from whence the patriotic and scientific traveller may not bring something to enrich or benefit his own. The peculiar qualities of the Egyptian wheat have long been unknown, even to the nations to which Egypt was formerly the granary; but one of the officers whom the desolating spirit of Bonaparte occasioned us to send there, has brought from thence a few grains of wheat, which are likely to supercede the culture of all others, not only in Ireland, but here. The stem, which for strength and thickness resembles the strongest reed, is about six feet high, having, when nearly matured, a top or head about twice the size of an ear of our wheat, together with smaller ears, branching something in the manner of oats. But what is most important, the stem is peculiarly nutritious for horses, rendering unnecessary the use of hay and corn. It will not be matter of surprize, that all the seed which Mr. Humphries (a gentleman of Dublin, to whom it had been originally presented,) could be induced to dispose of last year, was purchased with avidity for *for ten guineas per stone of 14lb.* nor that he had been offered, and refused, *eight thousand guineas, by one person, for a crop of nine acres,* which is, or was, recently standing.

The following mixture is in general use, and considered as very effectual to prevent the blight in wheat, viz. a solution of a mixture of two parts of alom and one of blue vitriol. In Yorkshire, an ounce of arsenic, cautiously pulverised, is put into four pints of pure water, and an equal quantity of urine. The seed is immersed in this preparation, till the downy substance at the extremity of the grain is saturated with the liquid. This process, however, requires the utmost caution.

On the Assumption of New Rank, by the Emperor of Germany.

The former hereditary titles in the House of Austria, were "King of Hungary and Bohemia, Grand Duke of Austria, &c." but the Imperial title of "Emperor of Germany," although it has been enjoyed with very little interruption by the persons inheriting the former for nearly three centuries, has been always elective, and as such the cause of many wars, and intrigues at every vacancy, all fomented and encouraged by the interference of France. As this act was followed by the acknowledgment of Bonaparte's new title of "Emperor of the French," it looks as if this step were taken in concert, although, upon the other hand, the late remarks in the Moniteur, concerning the pretended encroachment of Austria, evince on the part of the latter discontent and jealousy. At the same time, it must be remembered, that the Emperor of Germany has, at this moment, no less than three armies, of 80,000 men each, encamped at different parts of his dominions, ready to take the field at a moment's notice; and that the best understanding subsists between the Courts of St. Petersburgh and Vienna, the former of which has, no doubt, assented to a measure rendered necessary by the circumstances of the time.—If no arrangement had been made with Prussia, her sovereign might see with displeasure a revolution in the German Empire, which deprives him of the favorite scheme to transfer the Imperial Diadem of Germany to the House of Brandenburgh.—His protest will, of course, soon follow, and perhaps his armies take the field. We think, however, that if Bonaparte has consented to the change, the King of Prussia will be indemnified by an Imperial rank himself, and perhaps some new territorial acquisitions. We have so much the more reason to suppose this to be the case, as the insults of the treaties of Leoben and of Campo Formio, as well as the proceedings of the Congress of Rastadt, were endured by the Cabinet of Berlin, only to preserve its impolitic and selfish system of neutrality.

The next Prince who suffers for this determination of the House of Austria, is the Elector of Bavaria, one of whose ancestors obtained, by the plots of France, in 1740, the election of an Emperor of Germany; but probably the rank of a revolutionry King will silence his complaint. It has been justly observed, that this act of the German Emperor is obviously only the first part of a new system of changes in Europe; Bonaparte, being unable, with all his power, to ascend to an equality with legitimate sovereigns, if they continued as they were, deludes them, by new revolutionary dignities, not only to descend to a level with him, but to confess themselves his inferiors. The title of Emperor of the French will be of an older date than that of the Emperor of Austria, or of the Emperor of Prussia, while German Electors, now stripped of the elective franchise, will probably be raised to the rank of Kings, like the pigmy King of Etruria, with a view to dishonour the legitimate sovereigns who bear that title. All the French factions, from the beginning of the re-

volution have uniformly meditated the degradation of all hereditary rank. The calumnies, the murders, the proſcriptions and overthrow of Kings have, however, been unable to effect it. The faction of Bonaparte have taken a different courſe, and by making royalty contemptible, force even the ſteadieſt friends of monarchical government to bluſh for their principles and for their chiefs. This is a ſtep towards an univerſal republic, or at leaſt to a general change of dynaſties in Europe, of which demagogues will not neglect to make advantage, and the evils of which will deſcend, with accumulated weight, to poſterity.

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It is not generally known, that there is now a flock of ſheep at Botany Bay, nearly ſixteen thouſand in number, the progeny of a few Spaniſh and other exotic ſheep, imported into that country; they graze on the plains of Parramatta, thirty miles in the interior, a country abounding in rich paſtures, ſituated at the foot of the mountainous diſtrict. This flock is the property of Mr. M'Arthur, formerly a captain in a regiment ſtationed there. Conſidering this a deſirable acquiſition for our manufactures, in the preſent dependent ſtate of Spain, he offered it to government, at a certain ſum per head. The propoſal has been rejected, in conſequence of which, Mr. M'Arthur is fitting out a ſhip with ſtores, which is to return freighted with the valuable clothing of theſe animals. The climate is ſaid to be ſo favourable, as to give the advantage of the ſucceſſive ſprings which the ſheep of Spain are enabled to enjoy. Some of the fleeces have been produced as ſamples to the manufacturers of the weſt country, and have been preferred to the Lioneſe. Notwithſtanding the numerous details, the gentleman we have named acknowledges there is no correct account of it. Mr. Anderſon (the ſon of Dr. Anderſon, well known for his productions on wool, and other important ſubjects) is to embark with Mr. M'Arthur for that country in a very ſhort time, to collect materials for the hiſtory of the colony. He is a very expert and ingenious naturaliſt, and will ſupply the deficiency of which we have ſome reaſon to complain, after the impoſitions on public credulity.

Coronation Carriage.—The following deſcription is given of the ſuperb coronation carriage of the Emperor Napoleon:

On the doors are emblazoned the arms of the empire. The roof is ſupported by four allegorical figures, and in the middle of it is raiſed an altar, on which is placed the crown of Charlemagne, or one modelled upon the crown of that Prince, and ſupported by four eagles. The body of the carriage is decorated with a frize; ſtuck with a number of medallions, repreſenting the different departments of the empire, and connected together by a chain of palm wreaths of the moſt finiſhed elegance. The houſings and the fringe are beſprinkled with the bees of the firſt race of the Kings of France. The harneſſes are of red Morocco, decorated with worked bronze, or molu, and ornamented with eagles heads and other analogous emblems.

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LONDON, September 14.

The French government has thought proper to iſſue a decree, ſuſpending juries in ſeveral departments of the empire. This ſuſpenſion, and the plan for appointing an officer to decide on what works are proper for publication, demonſtrate ſuch a regard for public juſtice, and the liberty of the preſs, as might be expected from a government that holds the opinions of the people at large in utter contempt.

A private letter from Paris, dated Auguſt 27, ſays, "Laſt week placards were poſted up in every ſtreet, with the following inſcription: Crown yourſelf with the laurels, not of victory, but of peace. This will give univerſal ſatisfaction. If you do not, you had better not be crowned at all."

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From the Liverpool Chronicle of Auguſt 24.

[We have been favoured, through the courteſy of a gentleman in this town, with the following extract of a letter from the late Gen. Hamilton, dated New-York, 1799, to a relation of his here, who had requeſted to know ſome particulars of his life. We have no doubt but that it will be peruſed at the preſent moment with lively intereſt.]

"I came to this country at about the age of ſixteen, and having always had a ſtrong propenſity to literary purſuits, by a courſe of ſteady and laborious exertions, I was able at the age of 19 to qualify myſelf for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in the College of New-York, and to lay a foundation by preparatory ſtudy for the profeſſion of the law. The American Revolution ſupervened. My principles led me to take part in it. At nineteen I entered into the American army, as Captain of Artillery, and ſhortly after I became by invitation aid-de-camp to Gen. Waſhington; in which ſtation I ſerved till the commencement of that campaign, which ended with the ſiege of York-Town, Virginia, and the capture of Lord Cornwallis's army. This campaign I made at the head of the corps of light infantry, with which I was preſent at the ſiege of York, and engaged in ſome intereſting operations. At the period of peace with Great-Britain, I found myſelf a member of Congreſs, by appointment of the Legiſlature of this ſtate. After the peace I ſettled in the city of New-York, in the practice of the law, and was in a very lucrative courſe of practice, when the derangement of our public affairs, by the feebleneſs of the general confederation, drew me again reluctantly into public life.—I became a member of the Convention which framed the preſent Conſtitution of the United States, and having taken part in this meaſure, I conceived myſelf to be under an obligation to lend my aid towards putting the machine in motion. Hence I did not heſitate to accept the offer of Preſident Waſhington, to undertake the office of Secretary of the Treaſury. In that office I met with many intrinſic difficulties, and many artificial ones, proceeding from paſſions not very worthy but common to Human Nature, and which act with peculiar force in Republics. The object, however, was effectual of eſtabliſhing public credit, and introducing order into the finances.

"Public offices in this country have few attractions. The pecuniary emolument is ſo inconſiderable, as to amount to a ſacrifice to any man, who can employ his time with advantage with any liberal profeſſion. The opportunity of doing good, from the jealouſy of power and the ſpirit of faction, is too ſmall in any ſtation to warrant a long continuance of private ſacrifices. The enterprizes of party had ſo far ſucceeded, as materially to weaken the neceſſary influence and energy of the Executive Authority, and ſo far diminiſhed the power of doing good in that department, as greatly to take away the motives which a virtuous man might have for making ſuch ſacrifices. The proſpect was even bad, for gratifying in future the love of fame, if that paſſion was to be the ſpring of action. The union of theſe motives with the reflections of prudence, in relation to a growing family, determined me as ſoon as my plan had attained a certain maturity to withdraw from office. This I did in the year 1795, by reſignation, when I reſumed the profeſſion of the law (as counſellor) in New-York, under every advantage I could deſire. It is a pleaſing reflection to me, that ſince the commencement of my connection with General Waſhington to the preſent time I have poſſeſſed a flattering ſhare of his confidence and friendſhip. In the year 1780, I married the ſecond daughter of Gen. Schuyler, a gentleman of one of the beſt families in this country, of large fortune, and of no leſs perſonal and public conſequence.—It is impoſſible to be happier than I am in a wife, and I have eight children, the eldeſt a ſon, ſomewhat paſt ſeventeen, who all promiſe well, as far as their years permit, and promiſe me much ſatisfaction—Though I have been too much in public life to be wealthy, my ſituation is extremely comfortable, and leaves me nothing to wiſh but a continuance of health. With this bleſſing, the profits of my profeſſion, and other proſpects, authoriſe an expectation of ſuch addition to my reſources, as will render the eve of life eaſy and agreeable, ſo far as may depend on this conſideration."

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FROM THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

AGRICULTURE.

Whoever can make two Ears of Corn, or two Blades of Graſs, grow upon a ſpot of ground where only one grew before, deſerves better of mankind, and does more eſſential ſervice to his country, than the whole race of Politicians put together. SWIFT.

Farmers, in England, have made accurate experiments to determine what quantities of ſeed grain may be ſown on an acre of ground, with greateſt profit: no perfect rule however can be eſtabliſhed, by reaſon that different kinds of ſoil require different quantities of ſeed;—alſo a late ſowing requires conſiderably more ſeed than an early ſowing.

Mr. William Macro, in the year 1783, communicated the following obſervations on this ſubject, which were publiſhed in Young's Annals of Agriculture.

"From upwards of twenty years experience, I am of opinion that the beſt way of ſowing clover-lands with wheat is as follows: to plow the land ten days or a fortnight before you ſow it, on to ſtretches of 13 or 14 yards in breadth, unleſs the land is very heavy, and not underdrained, in that caſe two or three yards is better; but in both caſes let the land be plowed ſome time to get dry, and after rain enough to make it dreſs well, lay on the ſeed at the following rates: if in the month of September, two buſhels an acre is enough, in October, ſow three buſhels per acre, and in November, four buſhels per acre will ſeldom be found too much." Mr. Macro adviſed that the furrows ſhould be narrow, not exceeding eight or nine inches in width; and thought it better that they ſhould be even leſs wide. Alſo that the grain, when ſown, ſhould be covered, by a heavy harrow being drawn over it twice, as once harrowing would not be ſufficient to cover it wholly, and at proper depth. He further remarked, "I am at a loſs to account for the wheat thriving better on lands that have been plowed ſome time, than it does on freſh plowed lands, which dreſs as well, or better: but I have often tried both ways on the ſame lands, and always found the former anſwer beſt."

As winter begins earlier here than in England, wheat is ſeldom, if ever, ſown by our farmers as late as the month of November: and it is queſtioned whether at any ſowing ſeaſon, or on any ſoils, in our country, it would be profitable to ſow as much as four or even three buſhels of ſeed to an acre. If ſome of our farmers would make experiments on a few rods of ground, in order to determine what quantity of ſeed would generally be moſt productive, and communicate ſuch experiments for publication, they might in this way conſiderably promote the general intereſts of agriculture.

P. S. It has been found, from experiments publiſhed in Young's Annals, that rich land requires conſiderably more ſeed than poor land.

COLLEGE OF NEW-JERSEY.

The Truſtees of the College of New-Jerſey are happy to announce to the public the perfect reſtoration of the College Edifice lately deſtroyed by fire, with many improvements in its ſtructure, calculated to guard it againſt a like calamity in future. They have erected alſo ſeveral new buildings, which have greatly increaſed the advantages for ſtudy, and accommodations which the inſtitution can afford, both to its profeſſors and ſtudents. In comparing the circumſtances of the College, at the period when they lately ſolicited the public liberality in its favour, with its preſent ſtate, they cannot but be deeply affected by the contraſt which they witneſs. At that time the noble ſtructure, erected by their predeceſſors as a nurſery for SCIENCE and PIETY, was a heap of ruins; their library was conſumed, their pupils were diſperſed, and they were wholly deſtitute of funds, either to replace their loſſes by fire or to provide for the inſtruction of the youth. They now ſee its buildings not only reſtored and improved, but greatly augmented, three new profeſſorſhips eſtabliſhed, and the number of the pupils increaſed much beyond what it has ever been at any former period.

With devout reverence the Truſtees would, firſt of all, acknowledge their obligations and offer their thanks to Almighty God, in whoſe gracious protection they confided in the time of their diſtreſs, and who, *holding the hearts of all men in his hands*, has inclined the friends of learning and religion ſo liberally to aid them in their pious work.—And in the propitious and ſignal ſmiles of Divine Providence on their efforts, they hope they ſee an indication and a pledge, that the inſtitution over which they preſide is deſtined to future and diſtinguiſhed uſefulneſs.

In the next place, they offer, with great ſincerity and warmth, their gratitude to all thoſe public-ſpirited individuals, in various parts of the United States, who have ſo liberally contributed to the benevolent and pious deſigns now ſo happily completed.—To many of theſe they are indebted for their own generous contributions. To many they are under additional obligations for their active and friendly aid to the agents of the corporation, in ſoliciting benefactions, and for their cordial and benevolent exertions, in various ways, for the benefit of the funds of the College.

While the Truſtees endeavour to acquit themſelves of the debt of gratitude which they have contracted, during their ſucceſsful exertions in behalf of the College, they judge it to be a part of their duty, and one, they truſt, which will not be unacceptable to the Public, to lay before them the advantages which the inſtitution now poſſeſſes for the Education of Youth, the courſe of ſtudies, and ſome beneficial changes in the mode of conducting them, which have been lately introduced.

The eſtabliſhment of the College conſiſts of a Preſident, who is alſo Profeſſor of Moral Philoſophy, &c. four other Profeſſors, and two Tutors, under whom is appointed a teacher of French, for the benefit of thoſe who are deſirous of acquiring that language, and who can redeem time for that purpoſe from their ordinary claſſical ſtudies.

In order to enter the Freſhman Claſs, it is neceſſary to have read the Evangeliſts, or other equivalent portions of the Greek Teſtament, and to be acquainted with the Latin authors uſually read in the ſchools, as far as the Æneid of Virgil—To enter the Sophomore Claſs, it is neceſſary farther to have read Salluſt, Cicero's Orations, the Greek Teſtament, Lucian's Dialogues, and to underſtand Vulgar Arithmetic. The Lower Claſſes are entirely occupied in the ſtudy of the Latin and Greek Languages, of Arithmetic, Geography, and the Roman Antiquities, under the direction of the Profeſſor of Languages, with the aſſiſtance of the Tutors, except on Sundays, when they are employed in ſtudying the Hiſtory of the Bible, and the Principles of the Chriſtian Religion, agreeably to the tenets of the reſpective churches to which they belong. Theſe claſſes, on account of the extreme youth of the greater part of the young gentlemen who compoſe them, are required to ſtudy during the whole day, under the immediate eye of their Profeſſor and Tutors. For this purpoſe, large, convenient, well lighted and airy apartments have been provided.

The members of the ſuperior claſſes are permitted to ſtudy in their private chambers, except in thoſe hours in which they are required to attend their reſpective Profeſſors in the public halls of recitation and lecture. On Sundays, after the public worſhip is ended, the Junior Claſs attends lectures by the Profeſſor of Theology, calculated to explain the difficulties which occur in the Sacred Writings, and refute the objections which have been made againſt particular parts of them, by the aids of Hiſtory, of Antiquities, and the Principles of a ſound Criticiſm. The Senior Claſs attends lectures on the Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion. It is conſidered by the Truſtees as an object of primary importance in the courſe of education, to impreſs upon the minds of ſtudious youth juſt ſentiments of the nature, as well as a full conviction of the truth of religion, as being the ſureſt baſis of the public morals. On the remaining days of the week, theſe claſſes attend lectures by the different Profeſſors, the one on the ſeveral branches of Speculative and Practical Mathematics, on Natural Philoſophy, Aſtronomy, Chemiſtry, and Natural Hiſtory; the other on the Elements of Logic, of Belles Lettres, of Hiſtory, and of Moral and Political Science.

It is with great pleaſure that the Truſtees inform the public, that the loſſes which the inſtitution ſuffered in its apparatus for Experimental Philoſophy have been in a great meaſure repaired; and that they have been enabled to replace the library, which was deſtroyed in the conflagration, by a more valuable collection of near four thouſand volumes; and, by a ſmall increaſe in the fees of tuition, means have been adopted for annually making conſiderable additions to the library, as well as for providing, in time, additional buildings, for the accommodation of the increaſing number of Students.

Notwithſtanding theſe internal reſources, which the Truſtees have been enabled to eſtabliſh, inaſmuch as the inſtitution has been founded, and hitherto entirely ſupported, by individual munificence, they ſolicit, for the augmentation of the number of their books, the continued aid of the Friends of Science. This they can do with the greater confidence, as they themſelves derive no emolument from their office, but actually incur conſiderable expence, and make no ſmall ſacrifices of time and of eaſe, ſolely from their zeal to promote the intereſts of Learning and Religion. In particular, they will acknowledge, with due ſentiments, their obligations to thoſe authors, who may furniſh the College with a Copy of their Works; and to every Inventor or Improver of a Uſeful Machine, who may beſtow on it a Model and Explanation of his Improvement or Invention—A handſome receptacle is provided in the hall of the library for all ſuch models, deſigned to diſplay them to the beſt advantage—All Specimens, likewiſe, calculated to illuſtrate Natural Hiſtory, and all Specimens of Elegant Execution in the Fine Arts, will be thankfully received.

The Truſtees beg leave to inform the Public, that the neceſſary expences of Education in the College, excluding thoſe of Cloathing and Chamber Furniture, and including thoſe of Tuition, Chamber Rent, Board, Books, Wood, Lights, the uſe of the Library, Servant's wages and waſherwoman's bills, do not amount to more than one hundred and eighty dollars a year. And beyond this ſum, except for Cloathing and Travelling Expences, Parents are earneſtly requeſted to be very frugal in the allowances of money granted to their ſons, and to refuſe the payment of all debts contracted on credit. The Governors and Inſtructors of the College have found, from long experience, that nothing is more pernicious to the morals and the ſtudious habits of the youth committed to their care, than an unreſtricted credit or exceſſive remittances of money, and every Parent may be abſolutely aſſured, that, if his ſon is ſolicitous to procure from him much larger ſums, under the idea that the ſtile of living at the College requires them, or under ANY PRETENCE whatever, he has formed ſome imprudent connexions.

Laſtly, the College of New-Jerſey having been originally founded with a particular view to promote the Intereſt of Religion, as well as of Learning, by training up men of piety and talents for the Miniſtry of the Goſpel, the Truſtees have ever been attentive to this great object; and they are now enabled, by the bleſſing of Divine Providence, to offer more ample encouragement than uſual to young men deſtined for that ſacred profeſſion. A certain number will find the greater part of their neceſſary expences, during the whole courſe of their education, defrayed out of funds for that purpoſe, placed by benevolent perſons in the hands of the Corporation. And ALL who are actually engaged in the ſtudy of Theology, and in the courſe of immediate preparation for the Miniſtry, at whatever inſtitution they may have received the preliminary parts of their education, may, on producing proper teſtimonials of character, purſue their farther ſtudies here, at the moderate charge of one dollar a week for board, and enjoy the aſſiſtance of the Preſident and Profeſſor of Theology, without any fee for inſtruction.—This Profeſſor, in addition to the lectures which he gives to the claſſes in the College, purpoſes to give lectures to the Theological Students twice in the week; to hold a Theological Society once in the week, for the diſcuſſion of important queſtions immediately relative to the Science of Divinity; to teach the Hebrew Language to thoſe who need it, and to ſuperintend their improvements in the Greek and French Languages.

Such are the advantages which the Truſtees have been enabled, under the bleſſing of Divine Providence, and through the favour of the Public, to ſecure to the inſtitution under their care; and ſuch are the proſpects which they can now, with pleaſure, and with confidence, hold out to the Friends of Religion and Learning. The public benevolence which has been manifeſted, in ſo diſtinguiſhed a manner, to this College, will ſtimulate their exertions to render it ſtill more uſeful to their country, and to the church.

Signed, by order of the Board,
SAM. S. SMITH, Preſident.
John Maclean, Clerk.

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Two Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, in Ridley townſhip, Delaware county, on the 26th ult. TWO MILCH COWS; one black and white, with a ſtar in her forehead, a white ſtreak from her ſhoulder to her tail, about 5 or 6 years old; the other a brown, with a white face, crumpled horns, ſome white under her belly, about 8 or 9 years old. Said cows are ear marked, but the marks are unknown. Whoever has taken them up, and will deliver them to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges paid. WILLIAM SHOEMAKER.
November 6, 1804. †

WASHINGTON CITY, October 29.

Commodore Barron arrived at Gibraltar with his ſquadron on the 12th of Auguſt laſt. On his arrival he found ſeveral diſpatches from Mr. Simpſon, our Conſul at Morocco, all ſtating in ſtrong terms the hoſtile diſpoſition of the Emperor of Morocco againſt our commerce, and the preparations making by him to ſend out three frigates and two galleys upon a cruize. Mr. Simpſon urging the indiſpenſible neceſſity of leaving two of the frigates upon that ſtation, the Commodore accordingly left the Congreſs, Captain Rogers, and the Eſſex, Captain James Barron. The following extract of a letter from Captain Rogers to the Secretary of the navy diſcloſes the reſult:

United States frigate Congreſs,
Gibraltar Bay, 30th Auguſt, 1804.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you that I have this inſtant arrived here with the Congreſs and Eſſex, direct from Tangier, from which place I ſailed on the 27th inſt. Our paſſage has been long, owing to a ſtrong Levant gale, which laſted from the night of the 27th until the morning of the 29th, and drove us through the Straits into the Atlantic.

In my laſt communication, dated Tangier Bay, 17th inſt. I informed you of Commodore Barron's having ſent the Congreſs and Eſſex on this coaſt, in conſequence of advices received from Mr. Simpſon, our Conſul at Tangiers, of my intention to leave the Eſſex to watch the conduct of two galleys at that place, and of my proceeding immediately to Salee, to inform myſelf of the movements, and, if poſſible, of the intentions of the Emperor's three ſhips, mentioned in Mr. Simpſon's communications to Commodore Barron, copies of which the latter gentleman has forwarded to you: I did ſo, and arrived and anchored before Sallee on the 20th (taking Arzilla, Mamora and Larache in my rout) where I found the three ſhips in queſtion, and to all appearance nearly ready for ſea. After lying three hours at anchor within about five miles of the town, with American colours flying, and a ſignal indicative of friendſhip and a wiſh to communicate with the ſhore, without any apparent diſpoſition of the like on their part, I weighed anchor and ſtood within the range of a common ſhot of the ſhips, without any further ſucceſs of bringing about a communication, although every means which a friendly demeanor could ſuggeſt were uſed. However I have no reaſon to ſuppoſe that hoſtile intentions on their part were the cauſe of my not ſucceeding, but that they either did not comprehend the meaning of the ſignal, or were afraid to venture off. On the 21ſt, after repeating again, in the ſame way as on the preceding day, my wiſhes to exchange civilities without any appearance of ſucceſs, and fearing that a further attempt on the ſubject might lead to ſuſpicions unfavourable to a good underſtanding, I made ſail and purſued my courſe back to Tangier, where I again on the 27th joined the Eſſex. At Larache I found the ſhip Meſhouda (ci-devant Tripoline) in a ſtate of ordinary, but at Arzilla and Mamora, there was not a ſingle veſſel of any deſcription. On my return again to Tangier I made the uſual ſignal to communicate with our Conſul, and in an hour after had the pleaſure of receiving advices from him, corroborating my own opinion, "that whatever grounds there might have been for ſuſpicion, that they were ſo far removed as to admit of one of the ſhips leaving this coaſt." Two days after I left Tangier for Sallee, the two galleys which the Eſſex was left to watch ſailed, and one of them was boarded by her in ſight of Tangier. This circumſtance ſerves to prove that they had no orders to capture American veſſels, or they certainly would not have gone to ſea while the Eſſex was in ſight.—Theſe two galleys, with the three ſhips at Sallee, compriſe the greater part, if not the whole, marine force of Morocco. Since the galleys ſailed, I have heard of their being at Cadiz. The ſhips are inſide of Sallee bar, and I have reaſon to believe there is but little probability of their going to ſea this ſummer, as I am told there never has been an inſtance of their large cruizers going to ſea for the purpoſe of cruizing, after the 10th of September. I ſhall leave this the inſtant I get water on board ſufficient for ſix or ſeven weeks, which I am in hopes will not take longer than to-morrow evening, and proceed direct to Tripoli, where I flatter myſelf (if Capt. Preble has not made a previous attack) I ſhall arrive in time to co-operate with Commodore Barron; for I ſhould be greatly mortified if the Congreſs did not ſhare a part of the credit to be derived from the reduction of Tripoli, by inſcribing a laſting and honourable remembrance of her name on its walls.

RALEIGH, (N. C) Oct. 29.

The Vice-Preſident of the United States arrived in this city from the ſouthward on Wedneſday evening, and purſued his journey next morning towards the ſeat of the general government; to which place, it is preſumed, he is repairing, to take his place as Preſident of the Senate.

A moſt atrocious and wilful murder was perpetrated in the county of Mecklemburg, in this ſtate, on Tueſday, the 16th inſtant, on the body of Mr. John Cooke, high ſheriff, whilſt in the lawful execution of the duties of his office, by a certain Thomas Jarrel, alias Thomas Fitzgerald, by firing a gun at him, the contents of which paſſed through his head. Unfortunately for humanity and juſtice this execrable wretch has made his eſcape, and it is ſuppoſed that he will aim for the ſtate of Tenneſſee.

BALTIMORE, November 2.

The city was alarmed with the cry of fire laſt night. The flames began in the back part of a ſmall houſe in Charles, below Pratt ſtreet, occupied by a Mrs. Ramſay, as a dyeing ſhop. The damage done was trifling in amount, though it deprived the poor ſufferer of her all; and aſſiſtance was ſolicited and obtained for her this day by a few of her friends.

NEW-YORK, November 2.

Capt. Cornwall, of the brig Georgia Packet, arrived yeſterday from Cadiz, informs, that Moreau is ſtill at that place, and that the probability of his coming to this country does not appear ſo ſtrong as former advices gave ground to believe. Opinions on this ſubject, he ſays, were various: one claſs entertaining the idea that he only waited the *accouchement* of his lady in order to bid a long adieu to Europe; whilſt another did not heſitate to give it as their opinion, that it was not the General's object to come to America, but that he intended to wait the *denouement*, of the tragi-comedy at preſent acting on the theatre of France, expecting that the time would ere long arrive, when he might return in peace to his native ſoil.—With this opinion we cannot coincide. General Moreau is too well acquainted with the character of the *Uſurper*, to think himſelf ſafe in a country where the tyrant's will is law—where he need only give the order, and the veteran falls.

The following is an extract from the log-book of the brig Georgia Packet: "It was reported that the Ruſſians had declared war againſt France—that the Ruſſian fleet had left the Baltic—that the French had put in requiſition very large quantities of grain that was ſhipping for Spain in the ſeveral ports of Italy, expecting to have occaſion for it in a ſhort time themſelves, as it was ſuppoſed that country would ſhortly be engaged in a war."

The French frigates weighed anchor yeſterday, about one o'clock, P. M. and ſet ſail, under a preſs of canvaſs, up the Eaſt river. At the moment they ſailed, a fine breeze blew from the ſouth, and the tide was about three-fourths ebb, ſo that they would paſs Hellgate at low water, the beſt period of the tide for paſſing this well known ſtrait. Conſidering the direction of the wind and current, they muſt have made very conſiderable progreſs in the courſe of the night. Immediately upon their ſailing, intelligence of the event would no doubt be diſpatched to the Britiſh veſſels at the Hook, on whoſe part no time would be loſt in proceeding to intercept the enemy. That the Frenchmen intend to attempt to make their eſcape through the Sound is, we think by no means probable. We conſider this movement of Monſieur as a feint, and that his object is to tempt Mr. Bull to leave his ſtation at the Hook, and by "peeping and dodging" for ſome time in this interior channel, nonplus the enemy, and eventually elude his vigilance. It would be unreaſonable to ſuppoſe that the Frenchmen, conſidering their inferiority of force, not to ſay of proweſs, are diſpoſed to riſk a rencounter: ſhould an event ſo improbable occur, there is no doubt that the Britiſh tars (to uſe the language of old England) will give a good account of them.

November 3.

The French frigates Didon and Cybelle went through Hell gate on Friday afternoon, a quarter paſt three o'clock, and are now probably at ſea. The Engliſh ſhips within Sandy Hook could not get under way, on account of head wind and tide. The Frenchmen have had moſt favourable winds to effect their eſcape.

The night before laſt the ſchooner Sperry, Baker, from hence for Demarara, took fire; conſumed her mainſail, binnacle, and compaſſes, paſſengers trunks, &c. The captain was alſo conſiderably burnt—fortunately the veſſel was preſerved from further damage.

Captain Seabury, arrived here yeſterday, from Point Petre informs, that Captain Siſſon, late of the ſhip Hopewell, of this port, died ſhortly after being releaſed from priſon.

By New-Providence papers to the 3d ult. we learn, that Charles Cameron, Eſq. has been appointed by his Britannic Majeſty, Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Bahama Iſlands, in the room of John Halket, Eſquire.

The ſame papers contain a proclamation, by Governor Cameron, notifying that his Britannic Majeſty has been pleaſed to declare that the Iſlands called Turks Iſlands, are a part of the Bahama Iſlands, and that the legiſlative authority of the Bahama Iſlands extends over the ſame.

Captain Dawſon, arrived here yeſterday from Point Petre informs, that he ſpoke a French ſloop from Baſſeterre, for Point Petre, with the late crew of the ſhip Hopewell of this port.

Philadelphia, Nov. 7.

Extract of a letter from Commodore Preble to the Secretary of the Navy, dated 14th June, 1804, on board the United States frigate Conſtitution, off Tripoli.

"Yeſterday I anchored off the harbour and ſent Mr. O'Brien on ſhore under a flag of truce, to endeavour to ranſome our unfortunate countrymen, and if the Baſhaw ſhould deſire it, to re-eſtabliſh peace. Mr. O'Brien did not ſucceed in his miſſion; he landed at noon and returned on board at half paſt two o'clock P. M. You will ſee by his inſtructions how far he was authoriſed to go for the ranſom. I preſume if the terms had been accepted that our government would have been ſatisfied, but they were refuſed, and we have no alternative but to oblige him to accept them or others more favourable for us."

Extract of a letter from Commodore Preble to the Secretary of the Navy, dated 5th July, 1804, on board the Conſtitution, Meſſina harbour.

"We have taken on board here 700 bomb ſhells, and powder in proportion, and the bomb veſſels being ready, we ſail to morrow morning. I hope my next letter will announce to you our ſucceſs againſt Tripoli, the reſtortion of our unfortunate countrymen to the ſweets of liberty, and our country an honourable peace."

Extract of a letter dated Tunis, July 10.

"At length Naples has felt a ſpaſm of energy; and its ſquadron for the firſt time made a viſit to this port; but we cannot imagine the reaſons which prevented the admiral's making himſelf maſter of the whole naval force of this Regency. On the 26th ult. one ſhip of the line and three frigates entered the road of the Gouletta, ſhewing Engliſh colours; (moſt of the corſairs were ready for ſea, and anchored at a conſiderable diſtance from the batteries) a frigate laid along ſide the Tuniſian frigate, and commenced the attack by a general diſcharge of muſketry, ſhewing at the ſame time the Neapolitan flag; ſome of the Tuniſians on board the frigate inſtantly cut her cables, while others endeavoured to make their eſcape by ſwimming to the ſhore: the Tuniſian frigate drifted under the forts, receiving, without any reſiſtance, the full force of the enemy's great guns. She was completely equipped, and ready for ſea; nine of her crew were killed, about twenty wounded, and an equal number of priſoners made, which were taken up by the boats of the Neapolitans. She is conſiderably damaged in her hull, has two ſhot between wind and water, and her foremaſt ſomewhat injured. There were no ſoldiers in the forts except a few Moors, who were not ſufficient to man half a dozen guns; they notwithſtanding kept up a tolerable briſk fire for nearly two hours after the Neapolitan had ceaſed; and until they ſtood out of the Roadſted—no damage was done to any of the other corſairs, and not one captured, except a ſmall Gallota off Porto Farina."

A party of armed men from North-Carolina, we are informed, marched into Walton county, on the firſt inſtant, and prevented the people from voting for Congreſs-men and State Repreſentatives! [*Auguſta Chronicle.*]

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, dated September 5, 1804.

"For about ten days paſt we have had very favourable harveſt weather, which circumſtance has completely put a ſtop to the ſpeculations which were carried on to a conſiderable extent in grain, and the dealers having ſupplied themſelves, for the preſent; there is nothing whatever doing in the market, and as ſome of the holders would ſell at prices conſiderably leſs than were given, it is difficult to quote them accurately.—Our ſtock of grain and flour is reduced to rather a ſmall ſupply, but a conſiderable ſupply is expected from the Baltic, which may tend to keep down prices. To give any opinion on the future currency of theſe articles is at all times difficult and liable to much uncertainty, but it may at preſent be conſidered as impoſſible, as there is yet a good deal depending on the weather during the remainder of the harveſt, and alſo, what ſhall be the general productiveneſs of the crop, when it is begun to be thraſhed out."

It is reported in a letter from the Hague of the 18th inſt. that the Directors of the Batavian Republics, the Landamman of Switzerland, and the Vice-Preſident of the Italian Republic, are to be appointed commanders of the Legion of Honour. It is ſaid that the ſame *honours* have been offered to the Kings of Spain, Pruſſia, and Denmark, to the Electors of Bavaria, Heſſe, and Baden, and to the *Preſident of the United States of America.*

(London paper.)

A cheap and expeditious method to make excellent Vineger.

Take any quantity of excellent apples, (the ſweeter the better,) maſh them as fine as you can, put them into a tub or barrel, (with one head open if a barrel,) and let it remain ſlightly covered in the veſſel till it ferments and ſmells ſharp and ſour; then preſs out the liquor, put it in a caſk, and bung it up. As ſoon as it ſettles it will be fit for uſe. It is beſt to let your apples be previouſly kept in the houſe till they are mellow, before you begin your operations; let no rotten ones be uſed, as they would give the vineger a bad taſte. [*E. Poſt.*]

FROM THE BALANCE.

PATENT AUGERS—For boring poſt holes, wells, and for other purpoſes, invented by Chriſtopher Hoxie, of this city. The utility of theſe augers, is well known to thoſe who have had an opportunity of trying them.—Farmers, whoſe land conſiſts of clay, loam, or ſandy ſoil, may inquire, for their own ſatisfaction, of almoſt any gentlemen who have lots in this city, ſome of whom will atteſt, that they have bored poſt holes three feet deep in two minutes—others will ſay that 100 holes may be bored in one day, and with leſs trouble than to dig twelve with a ſpade. Amongſt many others, the Mayor of Albany, and Chancellor of the State, Thomas Powers and Thomas Frothingham, of Hudſon, and Henry Merriot, of Claverack, are referred to.

Theſe augers may be had for the trifling ſum of five dollars, ſteel plate, from the Patentee.

Mr. GIFFORD, the tranſlator of Juvenal, has completed his preparations for a new edition of Maſſinger. A very accurate collation has been made of the early editions, which abundantly prove, that the text is exhibited in a moſt corrupt and mutilated ſtate in the publications of Coxeter and Monck Maſon. Mr. Gifford has accompanied each piece with notes, critical and illuſtrative; and ſubjoined to each play, a critique on its merits and defects. Mr. Malone has communicated a curious and copious fragment of an unpubliſhed play of Maſſinger. It is only a fragment, for the bottom of each page of the munuſcript is mouldered away by length of time. *(Lon. Mag.)*

The committee of French Literati, employed in preparing the great work on Egypt, the reſult of all the reſearches made during Bonaparte's expedition to that country, have lately made a report on their progreſs to the miniſter of the home department. There are already a hundred copper plates engraved, of which 47 are ancient Egyptian monuments, 3 Egyptian handicrafts, 17 new Egyptian ſtructures, and 28 relative to the natural hiſtory of that country. One hundred and ſixty copper plates are at preſent engraving, amongſt which are a number of ſtatues, inſcriptions, and other leſſer remains of antiquity. *ibid.*

Anthony Niedermayer, of Ratiſbon, in Germany, has invented a new method of multiplying copies of muſical notes or of drawings. This method unites with great accuracy and neatneſs the advantage of a very ſmall expence. With ink prepared for the purpoſe, he writes the notes on tablets of marble, or draws any deſigns upon them. As ſoon as the text or original is copied, he takes impreſſion of it, which are perfectly exact, and of a beautiful black colour. The tablets will furniſh ſeveral thouſands of copies without any alteration. This method ſaves a great deal of trouble, and a great number of tools, &c.—The copies are taken off as faſt as in printing from copper-plates. *ibid.*

Mr. Hermſtaedt, of Berlin, has diſcovered that the Tormentilla Erecta, a plant that grows almoſt every where, and the Polygenum Biſtorta, furniſh excellent materials for tanning leather. If for inſtance, a pound of dry hide requires 7lbs. of oaken bark to tan it completely, the ſame weight of hide requires only a pound and an half of Tormentilla, or three pounds of Biſtorta. He likewiſe employs the leaves of the oak tree with advantage in the operation of tanning leather. *ibid.*

M. Bruchmann, of Berlin, has found a mode of dying cotton a roſe colour, by employing for that purpoſe wild plumbs and muriatic acid (ſpirit of ſalt) or ſulphuric acid (oil of vitrol.) *ibid.*

The Subſcriber,

HAVING declined his preſent buſineſs, and ſold out his ſtock of goods, all perſons indebted to him are deſired to come forward, and ſettle their reſpective accounts; and all thoſe who have any juſt demands againſt him, are deſired to preſent them, and they ſhall be paid.

JAMES STOKES,
No. 16, High-ſt.

Oct. 26, 1804.

The Subſcribers,

HAVING purchaſed from MR. JAMES STOKES all his Stock of Goods, and having taken on a leaſe from him that noted ſtand for buſineſs which he lately occupied, No. 16, High-ſtreet, corner of Front-ſtreet, now offer for ſale, on reaſonable terms, a valuable aſſortment of Merchandize, conſiſting of

ELEGANT LOOKING-GLASSES,
BRASS ANDIRONS,
SHOVELS AND TONGS,
CUTLERY of moſt kinds,
TEA TRAYS,
CANDLESTICKS,
STEEL FENDERS,
CASTORS,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
LINENS AND MUSLINS,
SILK, COTTON AND WORSTED HOSE,
BLANKETS AND SACKING BOTTOMS,
CHINTZES, SHAWLS AND HANDKERCHIEFS,

And a vaſt number of other Articles, too tedious to mention,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL,
ON REASONABLE TERMS.

THOMAS & JAMES FASSITT.

Oct. 26, 1804.

NOTICE.

To be Sold, at public Vendue,

On 3d day, the 20th day of November next, on the premiſes,

THREE FOURTHS OF AN UNDIVIDED VALUABLE *PLANTATION,*

SITUATE in the townſhip of Manington, in the county of Salem, on the public road leading from Salem to Thompſon's bridge, and is pleaſantly ſituated on Salem creek, within one mile of Salem town. Said plantation in whole contains about 110 acres; about 40 acres of excellent meadow, and the remainder arable land of the firſt quality, all well calculated for red clover. There are on the premiſes (that will be ſold) a large two ſtory frame dwelling-houſe, 30 by 40 feet, conveniently planned, a pump and well of good water near the door; a large barn, with a pump of water in the yard; waggon-houſe, ſmoke-houſe, and other convenient out houſes; there are likewiſe a young apple orchard of excellent fruit on the premiſes, a paled garden and yard, &c. A further deſcription is deemed unneceſſary, as it is preſumed no perſon will purchaſe without a view of the property, which may be had before or on the day of ſale, by applying to JESSE WILSON, on the premiſes. The above deſcribed plantation was late the property of EBENEZER MILLER, deceaſed. The ſales will open at three o'clock, P. M. of ſaid day, where the conditions will be made known, and attendance given, by

THE HEIRS OF SAID DECEASED.

Oct. 24, 1804.

Soapſtone Quarry.

SOAPSTONE for Sugar-houſes, Slitting-mills, Steel-furnaces, or any kind of fire works, may be had on reaſonable terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, in Lower-Merion townſhip, Montgomery county, about eleven miles from Philadelphia, and four from the Lancaſter turnpike road.

JOHN ROWLINS.

Oct. 29, 1804. *

Came

TO the plantation of the ſubſcriber, at the Red Lyon Inn, on the Weſt-Cheſter road, on the 10th of Auguſt laſt, a red Cow, with a white face. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. PHILIP WILLIAMS.

Upper Darby, Delaware county,
Oct. 29, 1804. *

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, living in Brandywine townſhip, Cheſter county, on the 18th of September, a bright bay gelding colt, about 14 hands high, three years old, ſhod before, not docked, but the hair cut ſquare at the end of his tail. Whoever takes up ſaid colt, and gives information to PHILIP WILLIAMS, at the ſign of the Red Lion, in Upper-Darby townſhip, on the Weſt Cheſter road, or to the ſubſcriber, in Brandywine townſhip, ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

CLEMENT RIGG.

Oct. 22, 1804. *

Whereas,

IN purſuance of a Commiſſion, under the hand and ſeal of Iſaac Smith, Eſq. one of Juſtices of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the ſtate of New-Jerſey, dated the 15th day of Auguſt, 1804, appointing us, the ſubſcribers, Commiſſioners to divide the following tracts or parcels of LAND, viz.

Firſt, A certain houſe and lot of land, ſituate in Glouceſter county, adjoining lands of John Hutchinſon, Iſaac Ivins, and what is called Mifflin's tract. *Alſo*, one other tract of land, ſituate in Hopewell townſhip, in the county of Cumberland, adjoining lands of James Sheppard, Abner Shepperd, Delany Sharp, and others, ſaid to contain one hundred acres, more or leſs, late the property of Daniel Mulford, deceaſed, into ſeven equal parts. We have made partition of ſaid lands, and do hereby notify all perſons therein concerned, that we will attend at the houſe of Maſon Mulford, Inn-keeper, in Bridgetown, in the county of Cumberland, on Wedneſday, the twenty-eighth day of November next, for the purpoſe of making an allotment, by ballot, of the ſeveral ſhares of the ſame.

JAMES SHEPPARD,
GEORGE BURGIN,
JEREMIAH BENNETT, jun.

Bridgetown, Cumberland county,
October 19, 1804. *

Came

TO the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living on the Ridge road, three and an half miles from the city, about a fortnight ago, a ſmall *RED COW*, with a white face, and white on her belly, and a *CALF*, ſuppoſed to be about four weeks old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

GEORGE REYNOLDS.

October 20, 1804. *

NOTICE.

WHEREAS ANDREW SHINER, of Briar creek townſhip, in the county of Northumberland, having aſſigned over all his property unto SAMUEL LIVEZEY and SAMUEL JOHNSON, in truſt for the benefit of his creditors—Now this is to notify all perſons having demands againſt the aforeſaid Andrew Shiner, that they produce their accounts, properly atteſted, unto SAMUEL LIVEZEY, of Plymouth, in Montgomery county; and thoſe indebted to the ſaid Andrew Shiner, that they make payment to either of the above named Aſſignees, or to ſuch perſons only as are legally authoriſed by them to receive the ſame.

9th Mo. 20th, 1804. tf

ON THE FOURTH MONDAY IN NOVEMBER NEXT,

The German Trinity Church Lottery,

WILL COMMENCE DRAWING, AT THE STATE-HOUSE, IN PHILADELPHIA.

SCHEME.

No. of Prizes.		*Value of each.*		*Total value.*
1	of	10,000	are	10,000
1		6,000		6,000
1		3,000		3,000
1		2,000		2,000
5		1,000		5,000
10		500		5,000
10		300		3,000
20		200		4,000
35		100		3,500
90		50		4,500
100		20		2,000
6000		7		42,000
6274 Prizes.				Dolls. 90,000

Recapitulation of part of the Capital Prizes.

1 first drawn No. on the 10th day		500
1	15th	500
1	20th	500
1	25th	500
1	30th	500
1	35th	500
1	40th	1,000
1	45th	1,000
1	50th	1,000
1	55th	1,000
1 On the laſt day, when only 600 are in the wheel		6,000

Tickets and Shares, for ſale, by

MATTHEW M'CONNELL,
No. 82, Cheſnut-ſtreet.
GEORGE TAYLOR, jun.
No. 85, South Second-ſtreet.
AND BY
ADAM PREMIR,
No. 134, ſouth Sixth-ſtreet.
ANTHONEY HOOKEY,
corner of Green and Third-ſtreets.
CHARLES BOWMAN,
No. 16, Budd-ſtreet

Commiſſioners.

Whole Tickets, 6 dollars.
Half Tickets, 3 25
Quarter Tickets, 1 75

☞ *CASH* will be advanced for PRIZES during the drawing, or they will be received in payment for tickets.

September 4, 1804.

To be Sold, at public vendue,

At the houſe of JOHN BROWN, Inkeeper, in the town of Berwick, on Fourth Day, the 14th of 11th Mo. (November) next, at two o'clock in the afternoon,

A VALUABLE plantation and tract of land, containing about one hundred acres, ſituate within one mile of the town of Berwick, on the weſt ſide of Suſquehanna, chiefly bottom land on Briar creek, in Northumberland county, whereon are erected a good log dwelling-houſe, a double frame log barn, a well of good water at the door, alſo a merchant mill, the under part ſtone, the ſecond ſtory frame, lately put in order for merchant work; alſo a new ſaw mill, in good order. There is on ſaid premiſes a quantity of excellent limeſtone; the ſituation is healthy and pleaſant, and a great part of it may be ſufficiently watered from the mill race at a ſmall expence. The terms of payment will be one third caſh, at which time a ſufficient title will be executed, by giving a mortgage for the remainder, to be paid in two yearly payments, with intereſt.

N. B. The above property is part of the eſtate of ANDREW SHINER, and to be ſold by order of his creditors, by

SAMUEL LIVEZEY, } *Aſſignees.*
SAMUEL JOHNSON, }

9th Mo. 20th, 1804.

A CLERK for IRON-WORKS WANTED.

A MAN that is capable of keeping accounts, and attending to the uſual buſineſs at Iron-works, will meet with employment, if application be made ſoon. One that has a ſmall family would not on that account be objected to. None need apply, except they can produce good recommendations as to honeſty and ſobriety. Application to be made at No. 53, North Water-ſtreet, near Arch-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

October 8th, 1804. ¶

Notice.

THE partnerſhip of Walters and Thomas, ſtorekeepers, in Haverford townſhip, Delaware county, being diſſolved by the death of JOSEPH WALTERS—this is to give notice to all perſons indebted to ſaid firm, to make immediate payment to the ſubſcriber; and thoſe who have demands againſt the ſame are requeſted to preſent their accounts for ſettlement.

JOHN THOMAS. *ſurviving partner.*

Haverford, Sept. 10th, 1804. ‡

STOLEN,

OUT of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, the night of the 29th of laſt month, a bright bay HORSE, with a blaze in his face, his near hind foot white, a natural trotter, five years old, ſixteen hands high, and is blind.—A reward of Eight Dollars will be paid by the ſubſcriber, living near the General Green Tavern, in Goſhen, Cheſter county, to any perſon that will deliver ſaid horſe to him, and ſecure the thief, that he may be brought to juſtice, or Four Dollars for the horſe only.

RICHARD GOODWIN,

10th Mo. 6th, 1804. ‡

Came

TO the plantation of the ſubſcriber, at Marcus-Hook Croſs Roads, about the 15th of July laſt, a *SORREL HORSE*, about fourteen and an half hands high, ſuppoſed to be about ten years old, trots and canters. The owner is requeſted to come, prove property, and take him away, otherwiſe he will be ſold to defray his expences.

JACOB D. BARKER.

Auguſt 27, 1804. *

Notice.

ALL PERSONS

INDEBTED to the eſtate of JANE BURN, late of Marple townſhip, Delaware county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe having demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to preſent their accounts, properly authenticated, for ſettlement, to

JOSEPH BURN, }
EDWARD HUNTER, } *Executors.*

Sept. 3, 1804. *

Stray Cow.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Haverford townſhip, Delaware county, on the 23d ult. a brown COW, with a white face, and white under her belly, ſuppoſed to be 6 or 7 years old, crooked horns, gives milch. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. LEONARD SNYDER.

Sept. 18, 1804. *

Notice.

ALL PERSONS

INDEBTED to the eſtate of WILLIAM SELLERS, PRINTER, late of this city, deceaſed, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe having demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to preſent their accounts properly authenticated for ſettlement, to

ROBERT B. SELLERS,
ADMINISTRATOR.

Philadelphia, March 20, 1804.

Whitehall Farm.

FOR SALE,

A PLANTATION, handſomely ſituated for a country ſeat, on the Swedes'-ford road, 5 miles from Norriſtown, and 19 from Philadelphia, near the Skippack road, and one from John Wentz's tavern; containing 101 acres of land, 20 acres of which are good woodland, and 23 of good meadow. A two ſtory ſtone houſe, in good repair, with a new piazza 33 by 9 feet; a large garden, newly paled in. Alſo, a log houſe adjoining, ſuitable for a family; an excellent young orchard of 200 grafted peach and apple trees, with a number of plumbs, apricots, &c. A log barn, corn-crib, waggon and carriage-houſe, complete; ſtone ſpring-houſe, over a never failing ſpring, and a good well at the door. For terms, pleaſe to enquire of JOHN HALLMAN, on the premiſes, or to HUGH CHRISTY, No. 2, North Water-ſtreet.

Auguſt 30, 1804. tf

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife HESTER, without provocation, hath left my bed and board—Theſe are therefore to forwarn all perſons from truſting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

RICHARD MARSHALL.

Cheſter townſhip, Burlington county, Sept. 27, 1804. ¶

Came

TO the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Whitemarſh townſhip, Montgomery county, ſome time ago, a ſtray COW. She is a brindle, with both of her ears cropt, alſo remarkably poor. The owner is requeſted to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. SIMON FRIES.

Sept. 10, 1804. ‡

ESTATE OF

Richard Thatcher, deceaſed.

ALL perſons having demands againſt the eſtate of the late RICHARD THATCHER, merchant, deceaſed, are requeſted to preſent their accounts, properly authenticated, to the ſubſcriber; and thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment, to

JAMES VAUX, *Adminiſtrator,*
No. 72, North Third-ſtreet.

1ſt Mo. 1ſt, 1803. tbctf

For Sale,

A Griſt and Saw Mill,

SITUATED on the main branch of Salem creek, near the village of Woodſtown, in the townſhip of Pilesgrove, county of Salem, and ſtate of New-Jerſey. The griſt mill has two water wheels, with three run of ſtones, two of which are burs, three bolts, one ſuperfine, and two common, one rolling ſcreen, one elevator, and one jack. The mills are in good order and good repute, and eſteemed to be the beſt ſtand in the country, commanding a conſtant ſupply of work. The ſaw mill is almoſt new, and lies within one mile and an half of a vaſt body of white oak timber of the firſt quality. Alſo, with the above, two hundred and ten acres of good land, one hundred well timbered, fifteen meadow, and the reſidue plough land (about ſeventeen acres of which lie in the village of Woodſtown, pleaſantly ſituated for building lots.) There are on the premiſes two convenient dwelling houſes, two barns, out houſes, &c. two bearing apple orchards, two peach orchards, and a variety of other fruit; the whole lying on the main poſt road from Philadelphia to Salem, diſtant twenty-ſeven miles from the former, and nine miles from the latter, and within five of a public landing. The above may be purchaſed together, or ſeparate, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer or purchaſers. Preſuming no perſon will contract without firſt viewing the premiſes, a further deſcription is deemed unneceſſary.—For further particulars apply to the ſubſcribers, on the premiſes.

WILLIAM WAYNMAN,
SAML. L. JAMES.

Woodſtown, 29th Auguſt, 1803. tf

N. B. The ſubſcribers having it in contemplation to view ſome of the back lands in the ſtates of New-York and Penſylvania, would not object to receive a conſiderable number of acres in part pay, provided they approve of them. WAYNMAN & JAMES.

PHILADELPHIA: PRINTED FOR HALL AND SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, No. 51, MARKET-STREET.

NOVEMBER, 1804.] THE [NUMBER 3856.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1804.

FROM THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Meſſrs. Hudſon & Goodwin,

I am pleaſed that you have adopted, and perſevere in a reſolution, to appropriate a part of your extenſive circulating paper to the diffuſion of agricultural knowledge. Agriculture was the firſt and is the moſt neceſſary and general occupation of man, as it yields the principal means of ſubſiſtence, and the moſt eſſential materials of manufacture. Our anceſtors found here a continent covered with a thick coat of rich mould, which had been forming probably from the creation, and which for a long period ſuperſeded the neceſſity of manure. To this circumſtance may be aſcribed an ignorance among our farmers of the nature and uſes of ſeveral ſubſtances, which conſtitute the food of plants, and the ſtill more remarkable negligence in ſaving ſuch articles as are well known to be uſeful in the buſineſs of farming, a negligence which to an European farmer is aſtoniſhing. But the ſoil of the Atlantic coaſt being exhauſted or impoveriſhed, men muſt now turn their attention to the means of reſtoring to it thoſe nutritious qualities, which are eſſential to the production of good crops. This muſt be the work of experiment, aided by philoſophy. Philoſophical agriculturaliſts are very rare; but our ſtate is full of diſcerning, judicious farmers, whoſe knowledge, if collected, would form a fund, from which others would derive much practical information. I truſt that in the purſuance of your plan, you will *gather up the fragments, that nothing may be loſt*, of the practical knowledge of our farmers. It is the duty of every man to contribute what he has rare or uſeful on this ſubject, and the *mite* will be as well received by the public as more liberal donations. I poſſeſs not a farm on which to indulge my inclination for experiments; my experience is limited to a ſmall garden; but even this experience may have offered a few uſeful truths, to ſpread the knowledge of which is the ſole motive of this communication.

It is well known that in many parts of our country, a ſmall bug, called, without any good reaſon, the *Roſe Bug*,* has, for ſome years, ſpread deſtruction among ſome ſpecies of fruits. The hiſtory of this inſect is to me unknown, I do not recollect the time of their firſt appearance in deſtructive numbers; nor do I know to what cauſe their late multiplication may be juſtly aſcribed. Still leſs have I been able to deviſe the means of exterminating them or preventing their ravages. With a view however to call forth the knowledge and the inquiries of others, I will ſtate what I have obſerved concerning their appearance and diſappearance.

Theſe inſects appeared in my garden the laſt ſummer, the firſt week in June, and I am able to affirm with confidence that they appeared *ſuddenly and full grown*. I firſt diſcovered them upon the wing, and apparently coming from a neighbouring garden. I was led, by theſe facts, to conjecture, that they are hatched and grow to full ſize in the earth, before they appear. On mentioning this conjecture to a perſon, he confirmed it, by alledging that he had plowed them out of the ground, when nearly of full ſize.

Theſe inſects, after feeding about three weeks, ſuddenly diſappeared. Solicitous to diſcover their mode of death, and eſpecially the place and manner of depoſiting their eggs, I carefully inſpected the trees where they had fed, and the ſurface of the earth beneath the branches. I ſoon found the remains of the bugs on the earth, under the trees. The bodies had not loſt their form; but were hollow, and a conſiderable perforation appeared near the lower extremity, by which probably their eggs were diſcharged. From theſe facts, I am led to conclude that the eggs are depoſited on or a little within the ſurface of the earth. Poſſibly they may be lodged among the looſe bark of the tree, or attached to the leaves.—If the eggs are depoſited on the earth, they are proof againſt the effects of froſt, but may be ſubject to periſh, if covered deep in the ground. Their numbers in my garden, the laſt ſummer, were far leſs than in the preceding ſummer, which diminution may poſſibly be owing to the digging of the ground late in November laſt—a practice which I believe of great uſe in the deſtruction of inſects. This practice may kill the eggs of ſome inſects, by expoſing them to froſt and rain; others, by burying them too deep, in ſhort by diſturbing the order and diſpoſition of the eggs made by the inſects themſelves or breaking their covering. I would only further remark that the roſe bugs appear to fall and periſh under the trees where they laſt fed—I found no carcaſes, except under ſuch trees; and if digging the earth and turning it over will deſtroy the eggs, the work will be much abridged by confining it to theſe places. But a further knowledge by the hiſtory and habits of this animal is much to be deſired; and I cannot but hope that ſome of your ſubſcribers will furniſh it.

With regard to inſects in general, I would remark that many of them lodged their eggs, well ſecured in a cover of firm web, on branches of trees, under the looſe bark, and within cracks. Some are ſaid to attach them to leaves, which fall and form a warm covering to them. For the deſtruction of ſuch as are faſtened on the bark, it may be very uſeful to ſcrape off the looſe bark in the autumn or the winter, which falling upon the earth would be expoſed to water and ſnow, which might cauſe them to periſh. This might be effected with a hoe, faſtened to a long handle—and if the edge is curving, ſo much the better. This ſcraping of the trees would be uſeful to the trees alſo, by ſtripping off the dead bark, which impedes their growth and fruitfulneſs. Nothing is better for a fruit tree than to keep the bark ſmooth, clean, and healthy.

Inſects ſeek a hybernacle, or winter lodge, under the rails of fences, in poſt holes, under windows—in ſhort, wherever they are ſecure from water. I make it a practice to ſcrape off theſe lodges in time to expoſe them to bad weather, and deſtroy as many as poſſible. By this means, and by deſtroying every neſt of caterpillars as ſoon as it is formed, I have evidently reduced the number of noxious inſects in my garden. I attack them in every fixed ſtage of their being—in the egg incloſed in the hybernacle—in the caterpillar ſtate or larva—and in the chryſalis or aurelia ſtate—for when the inſect has arrived to his perfect form, he takes wing and eſcapes.

N. WEBSTER.

New-Haven, Oct. 11, 1804.

LETTER II.

FROM MR. WEBSTER.

Having heard and read that by cropping off the flowers of potatoes, the roots would be larger, I have, the ſummer paſt, made the experiment. The reſult, however, does not authoriſe the opinion I had heard advanced—I perceive not the leaſt benefit from cropping. Next to the ſelection of the ſoil [illegible] portant thing towards inſuring a good crop of potatoes ſeems to be, to plant them at ſuch diſtances as to prevent the ground from being ſhaded by the ſtems and leaves.

In no part of agriculture is negligence more conſpicuous than in the choice and cultivation of fruit. Fruits indeed will grow without much attention; but what are the apples, the pears, the peaches, the cherries, which fill the orchards and gardens of our farmers! Nine tenths of them are a ſpontaneous growth from the ſeeds—ſmall, crabbed, auſtere, and not fit for eating. Every perſon knows, for he ſees, that many ſpecies of fruit, if propagated by ſeed, degenerate. An apple ſeed will produce an apple tree: but not often, if ever, an apple of the ſame ſize, form and quality. The ſeeds of apples, cherries, peaches, pears, &c. propagate the ſame genus, or kind, of fruit, but not the ſame variety. To inſure the continuation of good fruit, however, nature affords another mode of propagation, which requires the interference of man; thereby making his induſtry and attention eſſential to his enjoyments. This mode of propagation is by ſeparating the buds of one tree and inſerting them on another. The buds are a ſort of lateral progeny, iſſuing from a ſtock—and each branch may be conſidered as a *new tree*, taking root in the ſtem on which it grows. But in this part of the economy of vegetables, there is a curious fact which ought to be univerſally known to thoſe who ingraft or innoculate. Every fruit tree muſt have a certain age before it will produce fruit—in this particular reſembling animals, which cannot propagate their kind till a certain age. Thus a peach tree from the ſtone will bear the third or fourth year: but an apple tree from the ſeed muſt be twelve or fifteen years old, to produce fruit in perfection. But it is remarkable that cions or ſhoots from the top branches of a bearing tree are eſſentially of the ſame age as the tree; that is, capable of propagation or the production of fruit. Thus a bud or lateral ſhoot from a main branch of a tree twenty years old, is itſelf of the ſame age, as to the purpoſes of production. On the other hand, the ſhoots from the root or body of the tree near the earth, are no older than the tree was when the ſtem from which they ſpring firſt grew. To underſtand this, we muſt obſerve that no given part of the main ſtem ever riſes higher than it was when firſt formed. A tree grows higher by accretion or additional ſubſtances at the ends of the ſtem and branches; but the part of a tree once formed always remains at the ſame altitude; and a ſhoot from the growth of the firſt, ſecond, third, fifth or tenth year, partakes of the power of propagation belonging to that portion of the tree. Hence ſuckers from the lower part of the tree ſhould not be taken for grafting, as they will not bear as ſoon as cions from the ends of the branches which are already of a bearing age.

But another fact is equally important—The age of a tree is limited as well as that of an animal. Care and cultivation will add vigour to the life and length to the age of both; but the life neither of one nor the other can be prolonged beyond a certain period. Hence cions for grafting ſhould not be taken from very old trees—for being as old as thoſe trees, the new trees will be ſhort-lived. Cions ſhould be taken from the moſt thrifty top or lateral branches of trees which have juſt arrived to the bearing age. The beſt time in apples is from fifteen to thirty years of age.

Hence we deduce the reaſon why particular ſpecies of fruit *run out*, as it is commonly termed. The ſeeds of apples, for inſtance, contain the germ of an infinite variety of fruit.—New varieties are ſpringing up without end, and old ones are becoming extinct. When a particular variety, ſay the pearmain, comes into exiſtence, it is propagated by buds and cions as long as the original tree will endure, which may be from ſeventy to an hundred years; I believe not longer.—The ſpecies muſt then become extinct, unleſs another tree bearing the like fruit ſhould accidentally ſpring from a ſeed, which can rarely happen. But new ſpecies equally excellent are continually produced from ſeeds. The Winter Pippin, unqueſtionably the beſt apple for winter that I have ever taſted, was the ſpontaneous production from a ſeed, at Newton, Long-Iſland, where the original tree is now or was lately ſtanding.

The fact that particular ſorts of apples *run out*, has often been obſerved in England, though the cauſe has not till lately been diſcovered. But the fact ſeems to depend on an eſtabliſhed law of the vegetable economy.

With regard to the preſervation of apples, it is a practice with ſome perſons to pick them in October, and firſt ſpread them on the floor of an upper room—This practice is ſaid to render apples more durable by drying them. But I can affirm this to be a miſtake. Apples, if remaining on the trees, as long as ſafety from froſt will permit, ſhould be taken directly from the trees to cloſe caſks, and kept dry and cool as poſſible. If ſuffered to lie on a floor for weeks, they wither and looſe their [illegible] bility. The beſt mode of preſerving apples for ſpring uſe I have found to be, the putting them in dry ſand as ſoon as picked. For this purpoſe I dry ſand in the heat of ſummer, and late in October put down the apples in layers, with a covering of ſand upon each layer.—The ſingular advantages of this mode of treatment are theſe—

1. The ſand keeps the apples from the air, which is eſſential to their preſervation.

2. The ſand checks the evaporation or perſpiration of the apples—thus preſerving in them their full flavor—at the ſame time any moiſture yielded by the apples, (and ſome there will be,) is abſorbed by the ſand, ſo that the apples are kept dry, and all muſtineſs is prevented. My pippins in May and June are as freſh as when firſt picked. Even the ends of the ſtems look as if juſt ſepraated from the twigs.

3. The ſand is equally a preſervative from froſt, rats, &c.

But after the extreme heat of June takes place, all apples ſpeedily loſe their flavour and become inſipid. I keep the pippin till the middle of July, but at that time it is of little value. This apple however is ſo durable that it retains a good deal of its freſhneſs till ſtrawberries are ripe, ſo that ordinarily I have freſh fruit of my own raiſing the whole year.

I would only remark further that our citizens loſe half the benefits of fruit, by neglecting to procure the beſt kind. Early peaches alone are worth cultivating. In hot weather, they are as uſeful as palatable, in abſtracting the heat of the ſtomach and bowels, and preventing diſeaſe. Late peaches, hard, ſmall and ſour, and ripening in cold weather, are fit only for hogs. On the other hand, apples for cider, or for winter ſtock, ſhould ripen late, and our farmers would do well to ſeek for thoſe kinds, like the Newton pippin and Roxbury ruſſetin, which do not fall early, during the heats of September.

On the Improvement of Land.

I would intreat farmers to conſider that the coſt of raiſing a poor crop, one time with another, is nearly as much as that of raiſing a large one. There is the ſame expending in fencing—the ſame tax paid—the ſame quantity of ſeed ſown—the ſame, almoſt, expended in ploughing, as rich land ploughs ſo much more eaſily than poor, as to make up for the extra of ploughings in a courſe of tillage. I may add, there is the ſame or more labour in threſhing. An attention to theſe things is enough to convince any one of the great importance of endeavouring to improve crops by a more ſpirited and rational huſbandry.

If a farmer thinks he cannot afford to lay out a farthing more on the tillage of an acre than he has been accuſtomed to do, let him be entreated to ſave a little in fencing, and ſo enable himſelf to do it, leaving out ſome of his lands that bring little or no profit, and pay taxes for a leſs quantity of land in tillage, or let him turn ſome of his tillage land to graſs, and lay out the ſame quantities of labour and manure on a third leſs land in tillage. Lands in tillage might thus be made profitable; and more ſo than many are ready to imagine.

It has often been obſerved, that thoſe farmers in this country who have the feweſt acres, commonly get the beſt living from their farms. It is, doubtleſs, becauſe their lands are under better cultivation. And ſome have taken occaſion to remark, that our farmers are ruined by the great plenty of land in their poſſeſſion. Though this remark is juſt, I can ſee no reaſon why it ſhould continue to be ſo; any more than that being rich ſhould neceſſarily make a man poor. What need has the man who poſſeſſes three hundred acres to deſtroy the wood or clear the land, as they call it, any faſter than he can make uſe of the ſoil to the beſt advantage? What need has he to be at the expence of encloſing more than his neighbour does, who has only one hundred acres, while he has no more ability or occaſion for doing it? Or to pay taxes for more acres in graſs or tillage? It is a fooliſh and ruining ambition in any one, to deſire to have a wide farm, that he may appear to be rich, when he is able to give it only a partial and ſlovenly culture.

If ſuch improvements as are poſſible, and even eaſy, were made in the huſbandry of this country, many and great advantages would be found to ariſe. As twice the number of people might be ſupported on the ſame quantity of land, all our farming towns would become twice as populous as they are likely to be in the preſent ſtate of huſbandry, and civilization, with all the ſocial virtues, would, perhaps, be proportionably promoted and increaſed.

Nothing is wanting to produce theſe, and other agreeable effects, but a better knowledge of, and cloſer attention to matters of huſbandry, with their neceſſary conſequences, which would be a more perfect culture, a judicious choice of crops, and change of ſeeds, and making every advantage of manure.

WASHINGTON CITY, November 8.

This day, at 12 o'clock, the Preſident of the United States delivered the following Meſſage to both houſes of Congreſs:

To the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States.

To a people, fellow-citizens, who ſincerely deſire the happineſs and proſperity of other nations; to thoſe who juſtly calculate that their own well being is advanced by that of the nations with which they have intercourſe, it will be a ſatisfaction to obſerve, that the war, which was lighted up in Europe a little before our laſt meeting, has not yet extended its flames to other nations, nor been marked by calamities which ſometimes ſtain the footſteps of war. The irregularities too on the ocean, which generally harraſs the commerce of neutral nations, have, in diſtant parts, diſturbed ours leſs than on former occaſions. But, in the American ſeas, they have been greater from peculiar cauſes; and even within our own harbours and juriſdiction, infringements on the authority of the laws have been committed, which have called for ſerious attention. The friendly conduct of the governments from whoſe officers and ſubjects theſe acts have proceeded, in other reſpects and in places more under their obſervation and controul, gives us confidence that our repreſentations on this ſubject will have been properly regarded.

While noticing the irregularities committed on the ocean by others, thoſe on our own part ſhould not be omitted, nor left unprovided for. Complaints have been received that perſons reſiding in the United States, have taken on themſelves to arm merchant veſſels, and to force a commerce into certain ports and countries, in defiance of the laws of thoſe countries. That individuals ſhould undertake to wage private war, independently of the authority of their country, cannot be permitted in a well ordered ſociety. Its tendency to produce aggreſſions on the laws and rights of other nations, and to endanger the peace of our own, is ſo obvious, that I doubt not you will adopt meaſures for reſtraining it effectually in future.

Soon after the paſſage of the act of the laſt ſeſſion, authoriſing the eſtabliſhment of a diſtrict and port of entry on the waters of the Mobile, we learnt that its object was miſunderſtood on the part of Spain. Candid explanations were immediately given, and aſſurance, that, reſerving our claims in that quarter as a ſubject of diſcuſſion and arrangement with Spain, no act was meditated in the mean time inconſiſtent with the peace and friendſhip exiſting between the two nations; and that conformably to theſe intentions would be the execution of the law. That government had however thought proper to ſuſpend

* *The roſe has nothing to do with the generation of this inſect, nor does it often ſuffer by their ravages.—When they appear in great numbers, they attack the roſe; but the whole ſeaſons have paſſed away, without my diſcovering a ſingle bug on the roſe, when apples, cherries, and other fruits, have ſuffered much by their ravages.*

the ratification of the convention of 1802.—But the explanations which would reach them ſoon after, and ſtill more the confirmation of them by the tenor of the inſtrument eſtabliſhing the port and diſtrict, may reaſonably be expected to replace them in the diſpoſitions and views of the whole ſubject, which originally dictated the convention.

I have the ſatisfaction to inform you that the objections which had been urged by that government againſt the validity of our title to the country of Louiſiana have been withdrawn; its exact limits, however, remaining ſtill to be ſettled between us. And to this it is to be added, that having prepared and delivered the ſtock created in execution of the convention of Paris of April 30th, 1803, in conſideration of the ceſſion of that country, we have received from the government of France an acknowledgment in due form of the fulfilment of that ſtipulation.

With the nations of Europe in general our friendſhip and intercourſe are undiſturbed; and from the governments of the belligerent powers eſpecially, we continue to receive thoſe friendly manifeſtations which are juſtly due to the honeſt neutrality, and to ſuch good offices conſiſtent with that, as we have opportunities of rendering.

The activity and ſucceſs of the ſmall force employed in the Mediterranean in the early part of the preſent year, the reinforcement ſent into that ſea, and the energy of the officers having command in the ſeveral veſſels, will, I truſt, by the ſufferings of war, reduce the barbarians of Tripoli to the deſire of peace on proper terms. Great injury however enſues to ourſelves, as well as to others intereſted, from the diſtance to which prizes muſt be brought for adjudication, and from the impracticability of bringing hither ſuch as are not ſea-worthy.

The Bey of Tunis having made requiſitions unauthoriſed by our treaty, their rejection has produced from him ſome expreſſions of diſcontent. But to thoſe who expect us to calculate whether a compliance with unjuſt demands will not coſt us leſs than a war, we muſt leave as a queſtion of calculation for them alſo, whether to retire from unjuſt demands will not coſt them leſs than a war. We can do to each other very ſenſible injuries by war. But the mutual advantages of peace make that the beſt intereſts of both.

Peace and intercourſe with the other powers on the ſame coaſt continue on the footing on which they are eſtabliſhed by treaty.

In purſuance of the act providing for the temporary government of Louiſiana, the neceſſary officers for the territory of Orleans were appointed in due time to commence the exerciſe of their functions on the firſt day of October. The diſtance however of ſome of them, and indiſpenſible previous arrangements, may have retarded its commencement in ſome of its ports. The form of government thus provided having been conſidered but as temporary, and open to ſuch future improvements as experience might ſuggeſt, it will of courſe be ſubject to your conſideration.

In the diſtrict of Louiſiana it has been thought beſt to adopt the diviſion into ſubordinate diſtricts, which had been eſtabliſhed under its former government. Theſe being five in number, a commanding officer has been appointed to each, according to the proviſions of the law, and ſo ſoon as they can be at their ſtations, that diſtrict will alſo be in its due ſtate of organization. In the mean time their places are ſupplied by the officers before commanding there, and the functions of the governor and judges of Indiana having commenced, the government, we preſume, is proceeding in its new form. The lead mines in that diſtrict offer ſo rich a ſupply of that metal as to merit attention. The report now communicated will inform you of their ſtate, and of the neceſſity of immediate enquiry into their occupation and titles.

With the Indian tribes eſtabliſhed within our newly acquired limits I have deemed it neceſſary to open conferences, for the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing a good underſtanding, and neighbourly relations between us. So far as we have yet learned, we have reaſon to believe that their diſpoſitions are generally favorable and friendly. And, with theſe diſpoſitions on their part, we have in our own hands means which cannot fail us, for preſerving their peace and friendſhip. By purſuing an uniform courſe of juſtice towards them, by aiding them in all their improvements which may better their condition, and eſpecially by eſtabliſhing a commerce on terms which ſhall be advantageous to them, and only not loſing to us, and ſo regulated as that no incendiaries, of our own or any other nation, may be permitted to diſturb the natural effects of our juſt and friendly offices, we may render ourſelves ſo neceſſary to their comfort and proſperity, that the protection of our citizens from their diſorderly members will become their intereſt and their voluntary care. Inſtead therefore of an augmentation of military force, proportioned to our extenſion of frontier, I propoſe a moderate enlargement of the capital employed in that commerce, as a more effectual, œconomical and humane inſtrument for preſerving peace and good neighbourhood with them.

On this ſide the Miſſiſippi an important relinquiſhment of native title has been received from the Delawares—That tribe, deſiring to extinguiſh in their people the ſpirit of hunting, and to convert ſuperfluous lands into the means of improving what they retain, has ceded to us all the county between the Wabaſh and Ohio, ſouth of and including the roads from the Rapids towards Vincennes; for which they are to receive annuities in animals and implements for agriculture, and in other neceſſaries. This acquiſition is important, not only for its extent and fertility, but as fronting three hundred miles on the Ohio, and nearly half that on the Wabaſh. The produce of the ſettled country deſcending theſe rivers will no longer paſs in review of the Indian frontiers, but in a ſmall portion; and, with the ceſſion heretofore made by the Kaſkaſkias, nearly conſolidates our poſſeſſions north of the Ohio, in a very reſpectable breadth from Lake Erie to the Miſſiſippi. The Piankeſhaws having ſome claim to the country ceded by the Delawares, it has been thought beſt to quiet that by fair purchaſe alſo. So ſoon as the treaties on this ſubject ſhall have received their conſtitutional ſanctions, they ſhall be laid before both houſes.

The act of Congreſs of February 28, 1803, for building and employing a number of gun boats, is now in a courſe of execution to the extent there provided for. The obſtacle to naval enterprize, which veſſels of this conſtruction offer for our ſea port towns; their utility towards ſupporting within our waters the authority of the laws, the promptneſs with which they will be manned by the ſeamen and militia of the place in the moment they are wanting; the facility of their aſſembling from different parts of the coaſt to any point where they are required in greater force than ordinary; the economy of their maintenance and preſervation from decay when not in actual ſervice; and the competence of our finances to the defenſive proviſion without any new burthen are conſiderations which will have due weight with Congreſs in deciding on the expediency of adding to their number from year to year, as experience ſhall teſt their utility, until all our important harbours, by theſe auxiliary means, ſhall be ſecured againſt inſult and oppoſition to the laws.

No circumſtance has ariſen ſince your laſt ſeſſion which calls for any augmentation of our regular military force.—Should any improvement occur in the militia ſyſtem, that will always be ſeaſonable.

Accounts of the receipts and expenditures of the laſt year, with eſtimates of the enſuing one, will, as uſual, be laid before you.

The ſtate of our finances continues to fulfil our expectations. Eleven millions and an half of dollars, received in the courſe of the year ending on the 20th of September laſt, have enabled us, after meeting all the ordinary expences of the year, to pay upwards of three millions ſix hundred thouſand dollars of the public debt, excluſive of intereſt. This payment, with thoſe of the two preceding years, have extinguiſhed upwards of twelve millions of principal, and a great ſum of intereſt, within that period; and by a proportionate diminution of intereſt renders already ſenſible the effect of the growing ſum yearly applicable to the diſcharge of principal.

It is alſo aſcertained that the revenue accrued during the laſt year exceeds that of the preceding; and the probable receipts of the enſuing year may ſafely be relied on as ſufficient, with the ſum already in the treaſury, to meet all the current demands of the year, to diſcharge upwards of three millions and an half of the engagements incurred under the Britiſh and French conventions, and to advance in the further redemption of the funded debt as rapidly as had been contemplated.

Theſe, fellow-citizens, are the principal matters, which I have thought it neceſſary at this time to communicate for your conſideration and attention. Some others will be laid before you in the courſe of the ſeſſion. But in the diſcharge of the great duties confided to you by our country, you will take a broader view of the field of legiſlation. Whether laws are provided in all caſes where they are wanting? Whether thoſe provided are exactly what they ſhould be? Whether any abuſes take place in their adminiſtration or in that of the public revenues? Whether the organization of the public agents or of the public force is perfect in all its parts? In fine, whether any thing can be done to advance the general good? Are queſtions within the limits of your functions, which will neceſſarily occupy your attention. In theſe and all other matters, which you in your wiſdom may propoſe for the good of our country, you may count with aſſurance on my hearty co-operation and faithful execution.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

From the Kentucky Gazette.

BEES.

RICHMOND, (K.) September 26.

Obſerving in your paper of the 18th inſt a very incorrect account of an uncommon collection of bees in this neighbourhood, I ſend you herewith a true ſtatement of this ſingular occurrence—I am enabled to do this, partly from my own knowledge, and partly from the information of the gentleman at whoſe houſe it took place.

Mr. Benjamin Clarke lives about a mile or a mile and an half northweſt of this, and has about eight or ten ſwarms of domeſtic bees, that appear to be doing well. On the evening of Thurſday, the 30th of Auguſt, a ſwarm of bees came and ſettled near his houſe; next morning, Friday the 31ſt, ſwarms of bees came from different courſes; they very ſoon united in one body, ſettled on a limb of the neareſt apple tree to Mr. Clarke's bees, and began a warfare with his bees, and apparently with each other.—In the courſe of this day, fourteen ſwarms collected, making with the one on the preceding evening fifteen—Next day Mr. Clarke was from home part of the day; while he remained, ſix ſwarms joined the main body. His family informed him ſeveral came in his abſence, ſuppoſed to be about four or five. On Sunday one ſwarm joined the others, and another paſſed near the houſe, but did not ſtop. Frequent attempts to put the ſwarms as they came, ſeparately, in hives were made; they generally went in, ſtaid a ſhort time, and then left the hive. This was repeated with the main body, by putting them in a barrel on Friday and Saturday, but with no better ſucceſs; the ſame was done with the laſt ſwarm that came. They uniformly left their hives, and ſettled on the limb of the apple tree. Frequently they would riſe from the limb, fly round, and ſettle again. They continued their warfare with Mr. Clarke's bees during all the time they remained there; but were themſelves ſo rapidly deſtroyed, that the ground under and near them, and in front of Mr. Clarke's bees, was covered with the dead, and on Sunday they were reduced to the bulk of two or three ſwarms, though none were ſeen to go off. Late on that evening they were put in a hive, and the limb cut off; as ſoon as they went in, they were tied in, and carried about a quarter of a mile. They had continued in the hive when I heard from there a few days ago, but had worked none, and were reduced to a handful.

From the New-York Daily Advertiſer.

A Bear Fight.—A gentleman from Cayuga county, between the Seneca and Cayuga lakes, relates, that a Mr. Wayborne, a farmer, in Ovid townſhip, went out one afternoon through the woods in ſearch of his horſes, taking with him his rifle, with the only load of ammunition he had in the houſe.—On his return home, about an hour before duſk, he perceived a very large bear croſſing the path, on which he inſtantly fired, and the bear fell, but immediately recovered his legs, made for a deep ravine, a ſhort way a-head.—Here he tracked him a while by the blood; but night coming on, and expecting to find him dead in the morning, he returned home. A little before day-break the next morning, taking a pitchfork, a hatchet, and his ſon, a boy of ten or eleven years of age, with him, he proceeded to the place in queſt of the animal. The glen or ravine, into which he had diſappeared the evening before, is eighty or ninety feet from the top of the banks to the bottom of the brook below: down this precipice a ſtream of three or four yards in breadth is precipitated in one unbroken ſheet, and forming a circular baſon or pool, winds away among thick underwood below.

After reconnoitering every probable place of retreat, he at length diſcovered the bear, who had made his way up the other ſide of the ravine, as far as rocks would admit him, and ſat under a projecting cliff, ſteadfaſtly eyeing the motions of his enemy.

Wayborne ordering his boy to remain where he was, took the pitchfork, and deſcending to the bottom, determined to attack him from below.

The bear kept his poſition until he got within ſix or ſeven feet, when, at the inſtant of making a ſtab with the pitchfork, he found himſelf grappled by Bruin, and both together rolled down towards the pond, at leaſt twenty or twenty-five feet, the bear munching his left arm and breaſt, and hugging him almoſt to ſuffocation. By great exertion he forced his right arm partly down his throat, and in that manner endeavoured to ſtrangle him, but was once more hurled headlong down through the buſhes, a greater diſtance than before, into the water. Here, finding the bear gaining on him, he made one deſperate effort, and forced his head partly under water, and repeating his exertions, at length weakened the animal ſo much, that calling to his boy, who ſtood on the other ſide, in a ſtate little ſhort of diſtraction for the fate of his father, he ſunk the edge of his hatchet, by repeated blows, into his brain.

Wayborne, though a robuſt muſcular man, was with great difficulty able to crawl home, where he lay for upwards of three weeks with his wounds, his arm being maſhed from the ſhoulder to the elbow into the bone, and his breaſt ſeverely mangled. The bear weighed upwards of 420 pounds.

NEW-ORLEANS, October 4.

On Tueſday, the 2d inſtant, his excellency William C. C. Claiborne, Governor of the territory of New Orleans, took the oaths of office, which were adminiſtered in the hall of the municipality by James Pitot, Eſquire, Mayor of the city, in preſence of the officers civil and military, the clergy, and of a large concourſe of reſpectable citizens: Previous to taking the oaths, the Governor delivered the following addreſs, which was read in French by Mr. Derbigney.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

The Preſident of the United States having been pleaſed to appoint me Governor of this part of Louiſiana, which is conſtituted "The Territory of Orleans," I have attended in this hall, fellow-citizens, to take in your preſence the oaths of office required by law.

In this additional diſtinguiſhed proof of confidence from the chief magiſtrate of our common country, I find the ſtrongeſt inducements to merit, by my conduct, a continuance of his approbation; to deſerve yours alſo, fellow citizens, is my ſincere deſire, and ſhall be the fondeſt object of my cares.

All the felicity which a recent domeſtic* calamity has left for me to ſeek or enjoy, is in contributing to the happineſs of thoſe over whom I am called to preſide.—The importance of the truſt committed, and the high reſponſibility attached thereto, are forcibly impreſſed upon my mind, and have excited the moſt anxious ſolicitude.—On entering, however, upon my arduous duties, I anticipate with pleaſure the powerful aid which I ſhall receive from the judicial and legiſlative authorities, and the kind indulgence and ſupport which generous people always extend to the honeſt efforts of a public officer. Paſt events, fellow-citizens, guarantee the fulfilment of theſe expectations. In the courſe of my late adminiſtration, which, from a variety of circumſtances, was accompanied with peculiar difficulties, I received from the officers, civil and military, a zealous and able co operation in all meaſures for the public good, and from the people in general, an indulgence and ſupport, which encouraged harmony, and ensured the ſupremacy of the law.

I am now ready to take and ſubſcribe the oaths of office required: And I pray Almighty God to viſit with his favour the magiſtrates and legiſlators of this territory; to enable them to preſerve to

* On the 26th ult. death deprived the Governor of his wife and only child. The affecting manner in which this calamity was introduced drew tears from many of the audience.

her citizens and their posterity, the blessings of peace, liberty, and laws; and thus to soften those evils, which a wise Providence has annexed in this world to the condition of man.

WILLIAM C. C. CLAIBORNE.

New Orleans, Oct 2d, 1804.

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NEW YORK, November 6.

Captain Patterson, who arrived here yesterday in the schooner Linnet, from Shelburne, informs, that he passed the French frigates, Didon and Sybelle, from this port, on Saturday evening, at five o'clock, off the N. E. end of Block Island, with their courses hauled up.—As it was then calm, he supposes they could not have gone more than a mile before 12 that night, when a breeze sprung up from N. N. E. when he thinks it probable they went to sea

We learn by a schooner from Long Island, that the British ship of war Leander and Cambrian frigate, which left Sandy Hook on Saturday morning, had got as far as ten miles to the eastward of Hog Island by eleven o'clock, which is about fifty miles from Sandy Hook.

November 9.

The schooner Polly, Captain Bush, which went to Montog to meet the British ships of war, Leander and Cambrian, returned last evening. By her, we learn, that the above ships arrived within seven leagues of Montog on Saturday evening, and would have seen the Frenchmen go out on Sunday morning, had the weather been clear. The Frenchmen have thus (to use a seaman's phrase) made their escape *in a fog*. The Leander and Cambrian anchored at Newport harbour on Tuesday night, and sailed the next morning for Halifax, where the Polly left them.

We have some doubts of the accuracy of the information of Jerome Bonaparte's having sailed in the French frigates. It is of little consequence, however, whether he has or has not.

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Extract of a letter from Washington, received by yesterday's mail, dated November 5.

"Ever since the fatal and horrid event which deprived our country of its highest ornament, my predictions have been that Colonel Burr would take his seat as President of the Senate—This morning has verified them. Many are surprised—some astonished—few indeed expected that he would be thus early in this step, and especially as he has rarely, if ever, before attended his duty in season. To brow beat public opinion is his object, and he is perhaps better calculated for this Herculean task than most other men. How honourable, how glorious, the situation of our nation! Her second magistrate presiding in the first branch of the Legislature, while he stands indicted for murder."

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FOREIGN NEWS.

By capt. Decoven, of the ship Clyde, in 39 days from Cadiz, we learn that the fever still prevailed at that place, and Malaga, with unabated virulence; in the latter place the number of victims that have already fallen are estimated at thirty thousand persons—most of the remaining inhabitants have fled, and ten thousand only continue. At Cadiz from 70 to 80 die of a day, but in consequence of the greater mortality at Malaga, where from 400 to 450 have fallen in a day, it is there thought but little of—all intercourse, however, with the interior, is prohibited, and business greatly relaxed. General Moreau still remains at Cadiz having found an old acquaintance and friend in the Captain-General of Andalusia, whose chateau he occupies. The intention of coming to the United States was considered as totally abandoned, and the city of Grenada fixed upon as the place of his intended residence—thither he was about to repair, when the prevalence of the fever interdicted all intercourse, and compelled a postponement. Madame Moreau had recovered from her *accouchement*, after presenting the General with a son and heir.

Mr. Pinckney, the American Ambassador, had not reached Cadiz, nor were any expectations there entertained of his arrival—whether this was occasioned by the prevalence of the fever, or from a change of his determination to return, is not mentioned. The American Consul at Genoa, Mr. Goetchius, formerly of this city, died at Cadiz, on the 25th September, of the prevailing fever. Several American vessels, bound up the Mediterranean, altered their voyages in consequence of the contagion, and the port of Gibraltar is shut to all vessels coming from the infected places. Three or four days before the Clyde sailed, the United States frigate Essex, captain Barron, stopt at Cadiz, to obtain information respecting the movements of the Moorish frigates, which had sailed for Lisbon. The object of the Moors was said to be nothing more than to go to Lisbon to copper. Captain Barron hearing this returned to his station.

Philadelphia, Nov. 14.

Capt. Gildea, from Cape-Francois, states, that, in consequence of a humane effort, on the part of the Americans there, to rescue certain French families from the sanguinary rage of the blacks, Capt. Tate, second officer of the ship Pilgrim, of this part, forfeited his life. Capt. Gibson, of the Pilgrim, it appears, was ordered to be shot; but some delay taking place in the execution of this brutal mandate, afforded an opportunity for his friends to interfere, by which means his life was preserved.

The circumstances of this affair, it appears, were, that a suspicion arising among the blacks, that several Frenchmen were secreted in the American fleet, the whole squadron were brought to at the Fort; and, upon a strict search being made, thirteen miserable objects of this description were found on board the Pilgrim. These, together with the officers of the ship, were conducted on shore, and Captain Tate, and two of these unfortunate men, instantly hung on the public wharf!

A proclamation was issued three days prior to the sailing of the fleet, interdicting any master or supercargo from retailing any part of their cargoes, and obliging them to sell the whole to the administration, or to one individual merchant.

Another proclamation prohibits the master of any vessel from secreting on board his vessel, or attempting to carry off, any of the Emperor's subjects or French residents, under the penalty of forfeiting vessel and cargo, and ten months imprisonment, afterwards to be sent to America, never to appear in the island, under the pain of death.

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The following extract of a letter from a gentleman in Cape Francois, dated Oct. 23, with which we have been obligingly favoured by a mercantile friend, contains some additional particulars relative to this event:

"Since the date of my last, the convoy, which intended to depart the next morning, have been deen detained until now, by an order from the Emperor, he having been informed that a number of Americans, contrary to the laws of this country, were endeavouring, and had succeeded in getting off to the fleet a great many persons, to whom the commander in chief here had often refused passports. For a number of days this clandestine affair was conducted with great activity, but with very little caution; for it was observed, with much regret, by General Christophe, to whom advice had been given daily of the persons thus embarking; yet he hoped, as the convoy would not be ready to sail for some days, that they would repent their temerity, and again return on shore, in which case nothing would happen to them.

"In fact, it was only two days ago that there was a general assembly of men, women, and children, belonging to the town, when the Emperor addressing himself more particularly to the people of colour, assured them of his wish to make them all happy, and would protect them and their families from all kind of insult and violence. Notwithstanding they continued to remain, and others to go on board the different vessels, especially on board the ship Pilgrim, whose consignee assured the Emperor he was ignorant of any one being on board but those possessed of passports.

"The vessels still met with detention, and we were at a loss to account for it. At length they were permitted to clear out, and yesterday was the period fixed for departure. The preceding night a counter order was given for a general embargo; and in the morning guards were appointed to go and search every vessel in the harbor, when, painful to relate, they found on board the Pilgrim, fifteen or sixteen persons of both sexes, whom, together with the first officer of said ship, were immediately sent as prisoners on shore; the first to answer for endeavouring to leave the island contrary to law, and Mr. Tate for resisting the guards sent to search the vessel. Three of these unfortunate people, in which number I am sory to include poor Tate, were hanged on the quay a short time after their landing, and so exasperated were the different officers and soldiers, that it was impossible to afford that unfortunate man the least assistance.

"It is deeply to be lamented, that an act so humane as was the intention of the Americans in this instance should so ill accord with the laws of the country; but, as it was our duty as well as safety, strictly to adhere to them, this deviation exposed us, and the poor creatures we were desirous of serving, to the unhappy issue that has taken place."

[*Relf's Gazeette.*]

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The Governor of Surrinam, by proclamation of the 5th of October, has prohibited the importation of salt provisions, and the exportation of sugar and coffee, in American bottoms.

On the 16th October, to windward of Deseada, the Globe, Captain Williams, from Surrinam, was boarded by the Grand Bonaparte, a French brig of 20 guns, and about 200 men; the captain of the Grand Bonaparte was much dissatisfied he could not make a prize of the Globe.

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Extract of a letter from an officer on board the United States frigate Congress, to a gentleman in Providence (R. I.) dated Gibraltar Bay, September 1.

"I have but a moment to inform you of our having arrived here, all well, the 13th of August. The Commodore, with the principal part of the squadron, sailed immediately, to join Commodore Preble, near Tripoli. We have made a short cruize off the South Coast of Morocco, and were off the city of Sallee, the 20th, 21st and 22d ult. found lying there three ships of war, viz the Mamona of 32, the Mamona of 30, and the Maboukir of 22 guns; the last is the ship that was captured by the Philadelphia, and afterwards given up at Tangiers. The appearance of our last squadron has induced the Emperor of Morocco to relinquish his hostile designs against the United States. The decisive and spirited measures of Commodore Preble have compelled the Bey of Tunis to be at peace; but our affairs with Tripoli remain unsettled. Our squadron will, however, immediately appear before that place, in complete order, with the addition of several schooners, two bomb ketches, and five stout gun-boats; these last have been procured by Commodore Preble. We sail in the morning, to join the squadron before Tripoli, taking in our route the Barbary coast.

"N. B. We have heard of the death of General Hamilton with astonishment and regret."

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Extract of a letter from Natchitoches, to a gentleman in Natchez, dated September 4, 1804.

"By the arrival of two gentlemen from the river Subline, we are informed that the Spaniards are doing all in their power to set the Indians on our backs. They have invited all the different tribes to a treaty near Nagacoches, for the express purpose, it is said, of driving them into a war with us. The treaty is to be held the first of October."

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The following extraordinary relation has just fallen into our hands. The reverend Mr. Haganiore, of Catthoge, Leicestershire, died the 1st of January, possessed of the following estates, viz. 70ol. pear annum, and 1000l. in money, which (he dying intestate) fell to a ticket porter in London. He kept one servant of each sex, whom he locked up every night. His last employment of an evening was to go round his premises, let loose his dogs, and fire his gun. He lost his life as follows:—going one morning to let out his servants, the dogs fawned on him suddenly, and threw him into a pond, where he was found breast high—the servants heard him call for assistance, but being locked up, could not lend him any. He had 30 gowns and cassocks, 58 dogs, 190 pair of breeches, 100 pair of boots, 400 pair of shoes, 80 wigs, yet always wore his own hair, 80 waggons and carts, 80 ploughs, and used none, 50 saddles and furniture for the menage, 30 wheelbarrows, so many walking sticks, that a toy man in Leicester Fields bid his executors eight pounds for them, 60 horses and mares, 220 pickaxes, 280 spades and shovels, 75 ladders, and 149 razors. [*London paper.*

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PARIS, August 10.

A BALLOON ADRIFT.

BIOT, Member of the National Institute, intended, last Wednesday, in company with a friend, to ascend from the observatory in the air, and to make their meteorological and physical experiments. Government lent him, upon this occasion, its largest balloon, the same that had been in Egypt. But no sooner was this balloon filled, than a sudden gust of wind carried it away, and it has hitherto not been heard of or found. According to calculation, if it meets with no accident, it may arrive at or approach some of the planets nearest to our globe; and as all our best mathematical, astronomical, physical and meteorological instruments were embarked, with several bottles of wines and liquors, should it arrive any where in universal space, where the inhabitants have not reached the same state of civilization as upon our planet, it may produce information, which chance has so often produced in our arts and sciences. It is well known that it is to chance alone we are indebted for our greatest discoveries.

Cheltenham and Willow-Grove Turnpike Company.

THE President and Managers of said company have this day declared a dividend of three per cent. for the last half year, on the first and second instalments of the original stock, which will be paid to the stockholders respectively on demand.

By order of the Board of Managers,
G. EVANS, Treasurer,
No. 163, Walnut-street.

November 7, 1804.

FOR SALE,

A COMPLETE TANYARD,

SITUATE in Hughesburg, alias Catawissa-town, on the north-east branch of Susquehanna, about 20 miles above Sunbury, which is an excellent stand for business. Also several valuable lots in said town of Hughesburg, with two good dwelling-houses, and an excellent frame barn, with stone stables under it. There are also on said lots a considerable number of apple and peach trees, which bear some of the best fruit.

Likewise a valuable farm, containing near 400 acres, situated near said town, contiguous to the north-east branch of the Susquehanna; there are on said farm a log house, a log barn, with stone stables under it, about 80 acres of land cleared, 50 of which are now in clover, and an excellent fishery may be made.

Also a small farm of about 150 acres of good land, situate on Roaring creek, about 1 mile and an half from the mouth thereof;—there is on said land an excellent mill-seat, and about 30 acres cleared.

The above mentioned property will be sold on reasonable terms, and the titles warranted. For particulars enquire of the subscriber, in Hughesburg.

JOHN LOYD.

11th Mo. 1st, 1804.

FOR SALE.

A PLANTATION,

CONTAINING 108½ acres, situate in Middletown township, Delaware county, about 18 miles from Philadelphia, and 5 from Chester, lying on Chester creek; about 19 acres of which are meadow, part watered bank, of the first quality, and about 3 acres more may be made; between 40 and 50 acres of woodland. There are on the premises a brick dwelling-house, two stories high, about 30 by 18 feet, a well of good water near the door, with a pump in it, new last summer, a barn, and log stable, a spring-house, and an excellent spring of water, a bearing orchard, and a number of peach and cherry trees—the fences on the above described premises are in good repair. Any person inclining to purchase may know the terms, by applying to the subscriber, on the premises.

MORRIS TRUMAN.

Middletown, 11th Mo. 9th, 1804. *6w.

The Subſcriber,

HAVING declined his preſent buſineſs, and ſold out his ſtock of goods, all perſons indebted to him are deſired to come forward, and ſettle their reſpective accounts; and all thoſe who have any juſt demands againſt him are deſired to preſent them, and they ſhall be paid.

JAMES STOKES,
No. 16, High-ſt.

Oct. 26, 1804.

The Subſcribers,

HAVING purchaſed from MR. JAMES STOKES all his Stock of Goods, and having taken on a leaſe from him that noted ſtand for buſineſs which he lately occupied, No 16, High-ſtreet, corner of Front-ſtreet, now offer for ſale, on reaſonable terms, a valuable aſſortment of Merchandize, conſiſting of

ELEGANT LOOKING-GLASSES,
BRASS ANDIRONS,
SHOVELS AND TONGS,
CUTLERY of moſt kinds,
TEA TRAYS,
CANDLESTICKS,
STEEL FENDERS,
CASTORS,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
LINENS AND MUSLINS,
SILK, COTTON AND WORSTED HOSE,
BLANKETS AND SACKING BOTTOMS,
CHINTZES, SHAWLS AND HANDKERCHIEFS,

And a vaſt number of other Articles, too tedious to mention,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL,
ON REASONABLE TERMS.

THOMAS & JAMES FASSITT.

Oct. 26, 1804.

NOTICE.

To be Sold, at public Vendue,

On 3d day, the 20th day of November next, on the premiſes,

THREE FOURTHS OF AN UNDIVIDED VALUABLE *PLANTATION,*

SITUATE in the townſhip of Manington, in the county of Salem, on the public road leading from Salem to Thompſon's bridge, and is pleaſantly ſituated on Salem creek, within one mile of Salem town. Said plantation in whole contains about 110 acres; about 40 acres of excellent meadow, and the remainder arable land of the firſt quality, all well calculated for red clover. There are on the premiſes (that will be ſold) a large two ſtory frame dwelling-houſe, 30 by 40 feet, conveniently planned, a pump and well of good water near the door; a large barn, with a pump of water in the yard; waggon-houſe, ſmoke-houſe, and other convenient out houſes; there are likewiſe a young apple orchard of excellent fruit on the premiſes, a paled garden and yard, &c. A further deſcription is deemed unneceſſary, as it is preſumed no perſon will purchaſe without a view of the property, which may be had before or on the day of ſale, by applying to JESSE WILSON, on the premiſes. The above deſcribed plantation was late the property of EBENEZER MILLER, deceaſed. The ſales will open at three o'clock, P. M. of ſaid day, where the conditions will be made known, and attendance given, by

THE HEIRS OF SAID DECEASED.

Oct. 24, 804.

Soapſtone Quarry.

SOAPSTONE for Sugar-houſes, Slitting-mills, Steel-furnaces, or any kind of fire works, may be had on reaſonable terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, in Lower-Merion townſhip, Montgomery county, about eleven miles from Philadelphia, and four from the Lancaſter turnpike road.

JOHN ROWLINS.

Oct. 29, 1804. *

Came

TO the plantation of the ſubſcriber, at the Red Lyon Inn, on the Weſt-Cheſter road, on the 10th of Auguſt laſt, a red Cow, with a white face. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. PHILIP WILLIAMS.

Upper Darby, Delaware county,
Oct. 29, 1804. *

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, living in Brandywine townſhip, Cheſter county, on the 18th of September, a bright bay gelding colt, about 14 hands high, three years old, ſhod before, not docked, but the hair cut ſquare at the end of his tail. Whoever takes up ſaid colt, and gives information to PHILIP WILLIAMS, at the ſign of the Red Lion, in Upper-Darby townſhip, on the Weſt Cheſter road, or to the ſubſcriber, in Brandywine townſhip, ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

CLEMENT RIGG.

Oct. 22, 1804. *

Whereas,

IN purſuance of a Commiſſion, under the hand and ſeal of Iſaac Smith, Eſq. one of Juſtices of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the ſtate of New-Jerſey, dated the 15th day of Auguſt, 1804, appointing us, the ſubſcribers, Commiſſioners to divide the following tracts or parcels of LAND, viz.

Firſt, A certain houſe and lot of land, ſituate in Glouceſter county, adjoining lands of John Hutchinſon, Iſaac Ivins, and what is called Mifflin's tract. *Alſo,* one other tract of land, ſituate in Hopewell townſhip, in the county of Cumberland, adjoining lands of James Sheppard, Abner Shepperd, Delany Sharp, and others, ſaid to contain one hundred acres, more or leſs, late the property of Daniel Mulford, deceaſed, into ſeven equal parts. We have made partition of ſaid lands, and do hereby notify all perſons therein concerned, that we will attend at the houſe of Maſon Mulford, Inn-keeper, in Bridgetown, in the county of Cumberland, on Wedneſday, the twenty-eighth day of November next, for the purpoſe of making an allotment, by ballot, of the ſeveral ſhares of the ſame.

JAMES SHEPPARD,
GEORGE BURGIN,
JEREMIAH BENNETT, jun.

Bridgetown, Cumberland county,
October 29, 1804. *

Came

TO the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living on the Ridge road, three and an half miles from the city, about a fortnight ago, a ſmall *RED COW*, with a white face, and white on her belly, and a *CALF*, ſuppoſed to be about four weeks old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

GEORGE REYNOLDS.

October 20, 1804. *

NOTICE.

WHEREAS ANDREW SHINER, of Briar creek townſhip, in the county of Northumberland, having aſſigned over all his property unto SAMUEL LIVEZEY and SAMUEL JOHNSON, in truſt for the benefit of his creditors—Now this is to notify all perſons having demands againſt the aforeſaid Andrew Shiner, that they produce their accounts, properly atteſted, unto SAMUEL LIVEZEY, of Plymouth, in Montgomery county; and thoſe indebted to the ſaid Andrew Shiner, that they make payment to either of the above named Aſſignees, or to ſuch perſons only as are legally authoriſed by them to receive the ſame.

9th Mo. 20th, 1804. tf

ON THE FOURTH MONDAY IN NOVEMBER NEXT,

The German Trinity Church Lottery,

WILL COMMENCE DRAWING, AT THE STATE-HOUSE, IN PHILADELPHIA.

SCHEME.

No. of Prizes.		*Value of each.*		*Total value.*
1	of	10,000	are	10,000
1		6,000		6,000
1		3,000		3,000
1		2,000		2,000
5		1,000		5,000
10		500		5,000
10		300		3,000
20		200		4,000
35		100		3,500
90		50		4,500
100		20		2,000
6000		7		42,000
6274 Prizes.			Dolls.	90,000

Recapitulation of part of the Capital Prizes.

1	firſt drawn No. on the 10th day	500
1	15th	500
1	20th	500
1	25th	500
1	30th	500
1	35th	500
1	40th	1,000
1	45th	1,000
1	50th	1,000
1	55th	1,000
1	On the laſt day, when only 600 are in the wheel	6,000

Tickets and Shares, for ſale, by

MATTHEW M'CONNELL,
No 82, Cheſnut-ſtreet.
GEORGE TAYLOR, jun.
No. 85, South Second-ſtreet.
AND BY
ADAM PREMIR,
No. 134, ſouth Sixth-ſtreet.
ANTHONEY HOOKEY,
corner of Green and Third-ſtreets.
CHARLES BOWMAN,
No. 16, Budd-ſtreet

Commiſſioners.

Whole Tickets, 6 dollars.
Half Tickets, 3 25
Quarter Tickets, 1 75

☞ *CASH* will be advanced for PRIZES during the drawing, or they will be received in payment for tickets.

September 4, 1804.

Two Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, in Ridley townſhip, Delaware county, on the 26th ult. TWO MILCH COWS; one black and white, with a ſtar in her forehead, a white ſtreak from her ſhoulder to her tail, about 5 or 6 years old; the other a brown, with a white face, crumpled horns, ſome white under her belly, about 8 or 9 years old. Said cows are ear marked, but the marks are unknown. Whoever has taken them up, and will deliver them to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges paid. WILLIAM SHOEMAKER.

November 6, 1804. †

Came

TO the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Upper Darby, Delaware county, about the firſt of the Eighth Month, *TWO COWS*; one of them red, with ſhort crooked horns, ſuppoſed to be eleven or twelve years old, in very good order; the other red and white, with a rope about her horns, ſeven or eight years old: both of them middle ſized. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away

THOMAS GARRETT.

9th Mo. 4th, 1804. *

A CLERK for IRON-WORKS WANTED.

A MAN that is capable of keeping accounts, and attending to the uſual buſineſs at Iron-works, will meet with employment, if application be made ſoon. One that has a ſmall family would not on that account be objected to. None need apply, except they can produce good recommendations as to honeſty and ſobriety. Application to be made at No. 53, North Water-ſtreet, near Arch-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

October 8th, 1804. ¶

Notice.

THE partnerſhip of Walters and Thomas, ſtorekeepers, in Haverford townſhip, Delaware county, being diſſolved by the death of JOSEPH WALTERS—this is to give notice to all perſons indebted to ſaid firm, to make immediate payment to the ſubſcriber; and thoſe who have demands againſt the ſame are requeſted to preſent their accounts for ſettlement.

JOHN THOMAS, *ſurviving partner.*

Haverford, Sept. 10th, 1804. ‡

STOLEN,

OUT of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, the night of the 29th of laſt month, a bright bay HORSE, with a blaze in his face, his near hind foot white, a natural trotter, five years old, ſixteen hands high, and is blind.—A reward of Eight Dollars will be paid by the ſubſcriber, living near the General Green Tavern, in Goſhen, Cheſter county, to any perſon that will deliver ſaid horſe to him, and ſecure the thief, that he may be brought to juſtice, or Four Dollars for the horſe only.

RICHARD GOODWIN,

10th Mo. 6th, 1804. ‡

Came

TO the plantation of the ſubſcriber, at Marcus-Hook Croſs Roads, about the 15th of July laſt, a *SORREL HORSE*, about fourteen and an half hands high, ſuppoſed to be about ten years old, trots and canters. The owner is requeſted to come, prove property, and take him away, otherwiſe he will be ſold to defray his expences.

JACOB D. BARKER.

Auguſt 27, 1804. *

Notice.

ALL PERSONS

INDEBTED to the eſtate of JANE BURN, late of Marple townſhip, Delaware county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe having demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to preſent their accounts, properly authenticated, for ſettlement, to

JOSEPH BURN,
EDWARD HUNTER, } *Executors.*

Sept. 3, 1804. *

Stray Cow.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, at Point-no-Point, Northern-Liberties, 2 miles from Philadelphia, on the 18th ultimo, a red COW, ſuppoſed to be 4 or 5 years old, there is ſome white on her forehead, and two white ſpots on her hind legs. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away. HENRY NEWKIRK.

Sept. 18, 1804. *

Stray Cow.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Haverford townſhip, Delaware county, on the 23d ult. a brown COW, with a white face, and white under her belly, ſuppoſed to be 6 or 7 years old, crooked horns, gives milch. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. LEONARD SNYDER.

Sept. 18, 1804. *

Notice.

ALL PERSONS

INDEBTED to the eſtate of WILLIAM SELLERS, PRINTER, late of this city, deceaſed, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe having demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to preſent their accounts properly authenticated for ſettlement, to

ROBERT B. SELLERS,
ADMINISTRATOR.

Philadelphia, March 20, 1804.

Whitehall Farm.

FOR SALE,

A PLANTATION, handſomely ſituated for a country ſeat, on the Swedes'-ford road, 5 miles from Norriſtown, and 19 from Philadelphia, near the Skippack road, and one from John Wentz's tavern; containing 101 acres of land, 20 acres of which are good woodland, and 23 of good meadow. A two ſtory ſtone houſe, in good repair, with a new piazza 33 by 9 feet; a large garden, newly paled in. Alſo, a log houſe adjoining, ſuitable for a family; an excellent young orchard of 200 grafted peach and apple trees, with a number of plumbs, apricots, &c. A log barn, corn-crib, waggon and carriage-houſe, complete; ſtone ſpring-houſe, over a never failing ſpring, and a good well at the door. For terms, pleaſe to enquire of JOHN HALLMAN, on the premiſes, or to HUGH CHRISTY, No. 2, North Water-ſtreet.

Auguſt 30, 1804. tf

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife HESTER, without provocation, hath left my bed and board—Theſe are therefore to forwarn all perſons from truſting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

RICHARD MARSHALL.

Cheſter townſhip, Burlington county, Sept. 27, 1804. ¶

Came

TO the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Whitemarſh townſhip, Montgomery county, ſome time ago, a ſtray COW. She is a brindle, with both of her ears cropt, alſo remarkably poor. The owner is requeſted to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. SIMON FRIES.

Sept. 10, 1804. †

ESTATE OF

Richard Thatcher, deceaſed.

ALL perſons having demands againſt the eſtate of the late RICHARD THATCHER, merchant, deceaſed, are requeſted to preſent their accounts, properly authenticated, to the ſubſcriber; and thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment, to

JAMES VAUX, *Adminiſtrator,*
No. 72, North Third-ſtreet.

1ſt Mo. 1ſt, 1803. tbctf

For Sale,

A Griſt and Saw Mill,

SITUATED on the main branch of Salem creek, near the village of Woodſtown, in the townſhip of Pileſgrove, county of Salem, and ſtate of New-Jerſey. The griſt mill has two water wheels, with three run of ſtones, two of which are burs, three bolts, one ſuperfine, and two common, one rolling ſcreen, one elevator, and one jack. The mills are in good order and good repute, and eſteemed to be the beſt ſtand in the country, commanding a conſtant ſupply of work. The ſaw mill is almoſt new, and lies within one mile and an half of a vaſt body of white oak timber of the firſt quality. Alſo, with the above, two hundred and ten acres of good land, one hundred well timbered, fifteen meadow, and the reſidue plough land (about ſeventeen acres of which lie in the village of Woodſtown, pleaſantly ſituated for building lots.) There are on the premiſes two convenient dwelling houſes, two barns, out houſes, &c. two bearing apple orchards, two peach orchards, and a variety of other fruit; the whole lying on the main poſt road from Philadelphia to Salem, diſtant twenty-ſeven miles from the former, and nine miles from the latter, and within five of a public landing. The above may be purchaſed together, or ſeparate, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer or purchaſers. Preſuming no perſon will contract without firſt viewing the premiſes, a further deſcription is deemed unneceſſary.—For further particulars apply to the ſubſcribers, on the premiſes.

WILLIAM WAYNMAN,
SAML. L. JAMES.

Woodſtown, 29th Auguſt, 1803. tf

N. B. The ſubſcribers having it in contemplation to view ſome of the back lands in the ſtates of New-York and Pennſylvania, would not object to receive a conſiderable number of acres in part pay, provided they approve of them. WAYNMAN & JAMES.

PHILADELPHIA: PRINTED FOR HALL AND SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, No. 51, MARKET-STREET.

NOVEMBER, 1804.] THE [NUMBER 3858.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1804.

FROM LONDON PAPERS.

EXTRAORDINARY CHARACTER.

On Thurſday died Joſeph Capper, Eſquire, many years an inmate at the Horns, Kennington.

This gentleman was, perhaps, the moſt eccentric character living ſince the celebrated Elwes. He was born in Cheſhire, of humble parents; his family being numerous, he came to London at an early age (as he uſed to ſay) to ſhift for himſelf, and was bound apprentice to a grocer. Mr. Capper ſoon manifeſted great quickneſs and induſtry, and proved a moſt valuable ſervant to his maſter. It was one of the chief boaſts of his life, that he had gained the confidence of his employer, and never betrayed it.

Being of an enterpriſing ſpirit, Mr. Capper commenced buſineſs as ſoon as he was out of his apprenticeſhip, in the neighbourhood of Roſemary-lane. His old maſter was his only friend, and recommended him ſo ſtrongly to the dealers in his line, that credit to a very large amount was given to him. In proportion as he became ſucceſsful, he embarked in various ſpeculations, but in none was ſo fortunate as in the funds. He at length amaſſed a ſum ſufficient to enable him to decline all buſineſs whatever.

Mr. Capper having now loſt his old maſter, was reſolved to lead a ſedentary life. This beſt ſuited his diſpoſition; for although he poſſeſſed many amiable qualities, yet he was the moſt tyrannical and overbearing man living, and never ſeemed ſo happy as when placed by the ſide of a churliſh companion. For ſeveral days he walked about the vicinity of London, ſearching for lodgings, without being able to pleaſe himſelf. Being one day much fatigued, he called at the Horns, at Kennington, took a chop and ſpent the day, and aſked for a bed in his uſual blunt manner, when he was anſwered in the ſame churliſh ſtyle by the landlord, that he could not have one. Mr. Capper was reſolved to ſtop, if he could, all his life, to plague the growling fellow, and refuſed to retire. After ſome altercation, however, he was accommodated with a bed, and never ſlept out of it for twenty-five years.—During that time he made no agreement for lodging or eating, but wiſhed to be conſidered a cuſtomer only for the day. For many years he talked about quitting this reſidence the next day. His manner of living was ſo methodical, that he would not drink his tea out of any other than a favourite cup. He was equally particular with reſpect to knives and forks, plates, &c.

In winter and ſummer he roſe at the ſame hour, and when the mornings were dark, he was ſo accuſtomed to the houſe, that he walked about the apartments without the aſſiſtance of any light. At breakfaſt he arranged, in a peculiar way, the parapharnalia of the tea-table, but firſt of all he would read the newſpapers. At dinner he alſo obſerved a general rule, and invariably drank his pint of wine. His ſupper was uniformly a gill of rum, with ſugar, lemon peel, and porter, mixed together; the latter he ſaved from the pint he had at dinner. From this œconomical plan he never deviated. His bill for a fortnight amounted regularly to 4l. 18s. He called himſelf the champion of government, and his greateſt glory was certainly his Country and King. He joined in all ſubſcriptions which tended to the aid of government. He was exceedingly choleric, and nothing raiſed his anger ſo ſoon as declaiming againſt the Britiſh Conſtitution. In the parlour he kept his favourite chair, and there he would often amuſe himſelf with ſatirizing the cuſtomers, or the landlord, if he could make his jokes tell better. It was his maxim never to join in general converſation, but to interrupt it whenever he could ſay any thing ill-natured. Mr. Capper's conduct to his relations was exceedingly capricious; he never would ſee any of them. As they were chiefly in indigent circumſtances, he had frequent applications from them to borrow money. "Are they induſtrious?" he would enquire; when being anſwered in the affirmative, he would add, "tell them I have been deceived already, and never will advance a ſix-pence by way of loan, but I will give them the ſum they want; and if ever I hear they make known the circumſtance, I will cut them off with a ſhilling."

Soon after Mr. Townſend became landlord of the Horns, he had an opportunity of making a few good ready money purchaſes, and applied to the old man for a temporary loan: "I wiſh, ſaid he, to ſerve you, Townſend; you ſeem an induſtrious fellow; but how is it to be done, Mr. Townſend? I have ſworn never to lend, I muſt therefore give it thee;" which he accordingly did the following day. Mr. Townſend proved grateful for this mark of liberality, and never ceaſed to adminiſter to him every comfort the houſe would afford; and what was perhaps more gratifying to the old man, he indulged him in his eccentricities.

Mr. Capper was elected ſteward of the parlour fire, and if any perſons were daring enough to put a poker in it without his permiſſion, they ſtood a fair chance of feeling the weight of cane. In ſummer time, a favourite diverſion of his was killing flies in the parlour with his cane; but as he was ſenſible of the ill opinion this would produce among the bye-ſtanders, he would, with great ingenuity, introduce a ſtory about the raſcality of all Frenchmen, "whom," ſays he, I hate and deteſt, and would knock them down juſt the ſame as theſe flies." This was the ſignal for attack, and preſently the killed and wounded were ſcattered about in all quarters of the room.

This truly eccentric character lived to the age of 77, in excellent health, and it was not until Tueſday morning laſt that a viſible alteration was perceived in him. Having riſen at an earlier peried than uſual, he was obſerved to walk about the houſe, exceedingly agitated and convulſed. Mr. Townſend preſſed him to ſuffer medical aſſiſtance to be ſent for, which Mr. Capper then, and at all times, had a great averſion to. He aſked for a pen and ink, and evinced great anxiety to write, but could not. Mr. Townſend, apprehending his diſſolution nigh, endeavoured, but in vain, to get permiſſion to ſend for Mr. Capper's relations, and tried to obtain their addreſs for that purpoſe. He refuſed, ſaying that he ſhould be better.—On the ſecond day, ſeeing no hopes of recovery, Mr. Townſend called in four reſpectable gentlemen of the neighbourhood, and had ſeals put upon all Mr. Capper's property.—One of the four gentlemen recollected the addreſs of Mr. Capper's two nephews of the name of Dutton, who were immediately ſent for. They reſided in the neighbourhood of Roſemary-lane.

As ſoon as the old gentleman's diſſolution had taken place, his deſks, trunks, and boxes were opened by the Meſſrs. Duttons and their lawyer, when they found 100l. in Bank notes, a few guineas, a great many government ſecurities, and a will; which the parties preſent proceeded to read. It was curiouſly worded, and made in the back of a ſheet of Banker's checks. It was dated five years back, and the bulk of his property, which was then upwards of 30,000l. he left equally amongſt his poor relations. The two nephews were nominated executors, and were bequeathed between them 8000l. in the three per cents. What has become of all the property which has been accumulating ſince the will was made does not appear. From Mr. Capper's declaration in his lifetime, there was reaſon to ſuppoſe he had made another will, as the one found did not appear to be witneſſed.

The remains of the old gentleman are intended to be depoſited in Aldgate Churchyard, where his deceaſed ſiſter lies.

GEZZAR PACHA.

The laſt accounts from Conſtantinople bring many particulars reſpecting the preſent ſtate of Egypt and Syria. Gezzar Pacha, whoſe object was to attain the ſupreme authority in Egypt, was ſucceeded by Iſmail Pacha, who acknowledged the ſupremacy of the Porte, but at the ſame time endeavouring to eſtabliſh himſelf independent. The particulars which have tranſpired, relative to Gezzar Pacha, will throw ſome light upon the politics of the Porte and its agents.

The real character of Gezzar Pacha, the tyrant of St. Johns D'Acre, has never been well known. After a life ſpent in the commiſſion of the moſt horrid cruelties and enormities, for the attainment of the ſupreme authority in a once famous country, this wretch cloſed his days, with the following mercileſs ſoliloquy, which he uttered a few moments previous to his deceaſe: "I perceive," ſaid he, "that I have but a ſhort time longer to live; what muſt I do with theſe raſcals I have in my priſons? Since I have ſtripped them of every thing, what good will it do them to let them looſe again naked into the world? The greateſt part of them were governors and men of conſequence in the country, who, if they return to their poſts, will be forced to ruin a great many poor people, in order to replace the ſums I have taken from them; and ſo it is beſt for their their own ſakes, and for that of others, that I ſhould diſpatch them. They will then ſoon be in a place where proper care will be taken of them; a very good place, where they will neither be permitted to moleſt any one, nor be themſelves expoſed to moleſtation. Yes—yes, that's beſt; diſpatch them."

In conſequence of the above order, twenty-three victims, who had formerly enjoyed the higheſt ſtations in Turkey and Egypt, were charitably thrown en maſſe into the ſea, as the moſt expeditious mode of execution—many others were deſtroyed by the bow-ſtring.

The object of Gezzar was to obtain the whole government of Syria and Egypt.—At the time of his death, he had united in his own perſon the Pachalick of Serda, Damaſcus, and Tripoli, and the nominal Viceroyſhip of Egypt. The Pachalick of Aleppo alone remained for the completion of his deſire.

Iſmail Pacha accompanied the grand army to Egypt, in the year 1800, and being patronized by the Napif Pacha, obtained the dignity of a Baſhaw of Three Tails; after this he was put into the poſſeſſion of the government of Maraſh, but did not long hold it, owing to his great extortions, which ſurpaſſed every thing formerly practiſed by Turkiſh oppreſſion. He was ordered to ſuffer capital puniſhment; to effect which, the Grand Vizier appointed him to the government of Suwas, whilſt a plan was concerted to way lay him on his road thither, and bring him in chains to the Turkiſh camp; the meeting, however, between the aſſaſſins and Iſmail ſerved only to eſtabliſh his reputation for extraordinary courage and fortitude; for he diſplayed ſuch gallantry and vigour on their attack, that they were obliged to fly. He then flew for protection to Gezzar, and was kindly received by that chieftain, on his complaining that he ſuffered from the Grand Vizier's perſecution; he followed the fortunes of Gezzar till within a year and a half prior to the latter's deceaſe, when Iſmail loſt his favour, and was conſequently committed to priſon in Acre, where he remained till the day of Gezzar's deceaſe. Gezzar, having no children, conſidered Iſmail as a man fit to inherit his wealth and power, as he had been bred up in a rancorous hatred to the Grand Vizier, and in independence of the Porte.

As Gezzar lay upon his death bed, he ſent for Iſmail Pacha from his confinement, who had ſo little expectation of the change of fortune that awaited him, that he requeſted to be allowed a few moments to prepare himſelf for death. On his being brought into Gezzar's preſence, he would have begged for mercy, but Gezzar ſaid "there, I leave you plenty of troops, plenty of money to pay them, and good fortifications to fight in. If you are a man, you will keep them, and my enemies ſhall have no reaſon to exult in my death."

Immediately on the death of Gezzar, Iſmail ſeized on the regns of government, and the moſt perfect obedience enſued in the neighbouring provinces. He, however, declared that he held the government only until the will of the Porte ſhould be known, and, in conſequence, affixed the public ſeal to the immenſe magazines of treaſures left by the deceaſed.

When the laſt accounts left Conſtantinople, the Captain Baſhaw had taken the city of St. Jean D'Acre out of the hands of Iſmail Pacha; the latter, however, was expected ſhortly to be reinſtated in his authority.

When thouſands and tens of thouſands, nay, when almoſt a million of Britiſh ſoldiers, Britiſh volunteers, are ready to bring forward and oppoſe their martial phalanx, upon their native ſoil, againſt an aſſailing foe, whoſe breath is peſtilence, and whoſe ſword indiſcriminate maſſacre, he muſt not only not be a Briton, but be leſs than a man, who can for a moment doubt that the reſult of the conteſt can be otherwiſe than glorious to England. With reſpect to the number of ſoldiers France may ſet down upon our ſhores—have we not ſuperior numbers to oppoſe to them? Are we not actuated by every motive that conſpired to produce thoſe heroic actions, of which we read with rapture and admiration in the pages of hiſtory? Have we not a land to defend—a land of more perfect liberty than that which enabled an Ariſtides, a Miltiades, a Leonidas, and the patriot bands they commanded, to perpetuate their names to poſterity, by exploits which freemen alone can atchieve? Who will dread the multitude of aſſailants (report ſtates them at upwards of 100,000) when he reflects on the deſtruction that awaited the immenſe army of Xerxes, with which he menaced and intended to overrun the petty ſtates of Greece? The Perſian army, according to hiſtory, conſiſted of 1,300,000 infantry, and 400,000 cavalry, which, with his fleet, conſtituted a number of about 2,000,000 of men. One would have imagined that the Grecian ſtates muſt inevitably have been ſwallowed up by ſo immenſe an army; the danger, doubtleſs, was imminent; but what was the end of this mighty preparation to deſtroy and to devour? Of this multitudinous force, no more returned to Perſia than 300,000 men; the remainder were left to fertilize the county which they intended to ſubjugate, and the King, himſelf, with difficulty effected his eſcape. This portion of hiſtory, we think, ſhould teach our enemy wiſdom. Is *our* land leſs free or dear to *us*, than was antient Greece to *her* children? No: France may land her myriads upon our ſhores, and it will be our duty and endeavour to cut them off. It may be prudent to follow the example of Greece in this inſtance, though we hope and truſt that the enemy who may ſet foot on Britiſh ground will not be even ſo fortunate in their eſcape as were the invading Perſians. Come when they may, they will find us amply prepared to give them the reception they merit, and the reſult, we are confident, will be ſuch, as for ever to deter them from the repetition of a ſimilar attempt.

Johnſon, the Smuggler.—His Majeſty having been graciouſly pleaſed to extend his mercy to this remarkable character, it may not be improper to lay before our readers certain occurrences of his life, of which we have been informed. This we are induced to do, as well in juſtice to the man himſelf, who, however unfortunate he has been in the choice of his mode of life, has evinced that he poſſeſſes qualitiet that would do honour to a more elevated ſtate, and as an explanation of the motives which operated on the feelings of the late Miniſter in promiſing, and of the preſent Miniſter in procuring, for him his Majeſty's moſt gracious pardon.

When the expedition to Holland took place in Auguſt, 1797, Johnſon was a priſoner in the New Jail, in the Borough; whence he effected his eſcape in the middle of the day, in a moſt intrepid manner. He proceeded then, without delay, to Holland, and rendered the moſt eſſential ſervices to our troops, as well on their landing as afterwards, conveying to them, amidſt innumerable difficulties, ammunition and proviſions, of which they would at one period have been wholly deſtitute, if it had not been for his exertions. He was conſequently recommended ſtrongly by the much lamented Sir Ralph Abercromby, and the Duke of York, for a pardon, to the then Prime Miniſter, Mr. Pitt, through whoſe influence he became an object of the Royal clemency.

Unfortunately, however, the want of ſome regular livelihood tempted him to embark once more in the illicit profeſſion of a ſmuggler, for an act in the exerciſe of which he was again committed to priſon in the Fleet. From this place he alſo effected his eſcape, in a manner ſo wonderful, as ſcarcely to be credible, though aſcertained beyond the poſſibilty of a doubt, on the recent trial of the wardens of the Fleet for ſuffering his eſcape.

Though now at liberty, he found himſelf precluded the poſſibility of attempting to profit by his ingenuity in his illicit traffic, on this ſide the water, where alone he had contemplated a proſpect of ſucceſs. He, therefore, made the beſt of his way to Holland, and whilſt the peace laſted, aided in that country the efforts of his old aſſociates in this, in the proſecution of their contraband traffic.

Upon the renewal of hoſtilities, however, Johnſon's well known ſkill and intrepidity rendered him an object of the enemy's moſt vigilant attention. He was aſſailed by unjuſtifiable perſecutions and menaces, alternately, to induce or compel him to enter into the ſervice of France, but in vain. His determined and honourable refuſal to acquieſce in the baſe propoſals, cauſed him to be immured in one of thoſe dreadful dungeons which ſtill exiſt in Holland, ſo much to the diſgrace of that country. During a ſevere confinement of nearly twelve months in ſuch a priſon, his fortitude and loyalty underwent the ſevereſt trials, but remained unſhaken. A ſettlement of 600l. on his family was offered to him ineffectually, as the price of engaging in the infamous attempt to invade his native country; and he ſhewed equal principle and reſolution in his contempt of the threat that his life ſhould be the forfeit of his obſtinacy. In what manner this extraordinary man at length releaſed himſelf from the miſeries of his ſituation, or by what ſingular effort of ingenuity and courage he has ſucceeded in regaining his liberty, has not yet tranſpired. Not being aware of the benevolent intention of government to reward his uncommon perſevering loyalty with a full pardon, he has directed his courſe to America, and the enemy has ſufficient reaſon to keep the ſecret to themſelves.

LONDON, September 20.

A letter for Monſieur from Louis XVIII. was received by the Hamburgh mail yeſterday, and forwarded to Harwich laſt night, under ſuppoſition that his Royal Highneſs was yet there. It is now believed that the two Royal Brothers will meet at Gottenburgh. After the interview, Louis XVIII. will go to Calmar, and Monſieur will return to England. The King of France was received with all the honours due to his rank, in every part of the Ruſſian empire that he viſited.

DEFENCE OF LONDON.

On the 3d of September, the effects of ſome defenſive works lately conſtructed up the river Lea were examined, in the preſence of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, Mr. Pitt, and the Generals Brownrigg, Ludlow and Turner, and other military officers and engineers. Theſe works conſiſt of a veſſel, which is ſo conſtructed as to form a floating gate, which is made to fit a groove formed acroſs the bottom of the river Lea, at the four mills, Bromley. By means of a valve in her bottom, ſhe ſinks gradually, and at length fills the groove. This operation muſt be performed at high water, ſo that when the tide ebbs the veſſel forms a dam, which pens the water for ſeveral miles up the river. The tide ſerving at half paſt one, the veſſel, which is about forty feet in length, was ſunk by means of her

valves in about ten minutes, and filled the groove. The co-operating of the ſluices at Stratford and Weſtham bridges, the Temple mills, and Lea bridge, were then ſhut.

Theſe preparations being made, the Duke of York, and the company attending him, rode up the Lea to the fiſhing houſe, and found the river ſo completly full, that the water would have overflowed the marſhes, had not the ſluices been kept a little open, to prevent the damage that would otherwiſe have enſued. When the tide had ebbed, which was about 6 o'clock, his Royal Highneſs returned to Bromley, and ſaw the veſſel performing its promiſed office, of ſuſtaining the water above the elevation of high water. Mr. Rennie, the engineer who ſuperintended the conſtruction of theſe works, received the higheſt approbation from his Royal Highneſs, for the great ſkill and ingenuity he had manifeſted in this important undertaking, and his unremitted attention to the progreſs of it.

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Fortification upon the coaſt of Kent.

Under the South Foreland, at St. Margarite's Bay, there is a battery, with a party of troops ſtationed. For three miles weſtward, the cliffs are inacceſſible; then comes Dover Caſtle, with a very formidable array of artillery, commanding the ſhore, the Caſtle itſelf having been very ſtrongly fortified on the land ſide. In the cliffs of the Caſtle and on the Beach are batteries; there is a battery at the North Pier, and a battery at the South Pier, together with a ſtrong battery and fort weſtward of the town. For upwards of twenty years it has been recommended to fortify the weſtern heights of Dover, and that plan is now carrying into execution. There is a long extended line, it is true, but that, though very ſtrong, is merely an out-work. The main defence, the ſtrong hold, the citadel, if we may ſo call it, is at the ſummit of this line, on the higheſt ground, near Dover; and if it be commanded, which we doubt, by an oppoſite range, at leaſt it muſt be allowed to be the beſt ſituation that could be found, as it is the higheſt ground in the neighbourhood. It has long been the opinion of military men, that as this height commands Dover Caſtle, and much of the ſurrounding country, unleſs it was well fortified, Dover could not be ſecure. This important work is now carrying into effect with the utmoſt rapidity. From Dover weſtward to Folkſtone the cliffs are again inacceſſible. At Folkſtone there is another battery—two miles further is Sandgate Caſtle, where there are ſome artillery—and half a mile further is a ſtrong battery under Shorncliff, the guns of which are nearly level with the ſea, and point immediately acroſs the high road, ſo that it is impoſſible to paſs without ſeeing, without almoſt running foul of them. Two miles further at Hythe, there are batteries; and alſo at Dungeneſs. In the fifteen miles from South Foreland to Hythe, we find about nine batteries, excluſive of Dover caſtle, and the fortified heights to the weſtward of Dover. Along the coaſt of Kent and Suſſex, there is not a hollow for a landing place, but there is a battery; there is not a height, but there is a ſignal poſt. Perhaps it would be deſirable to have more artillery and artillerymen; and we make no doubt the defence of our coaſts by batteries might be greatly improved; but no one important point ſeems to have been wholly overlooked. The batteries on the French coaſts are certainly far ſuperior to our own; but the ſervice is very different. They wiſh to reach far to ſea, to protect their cruizers; we do not wiſh to fight from land, ſhips at a diſtance on the ſea; we wiſh to protect the beach againſt a landing. In a few hours, twenty thouſand men, moſt of them regulars, the reſt of them militia, can be brought to any part of the coaſt of Kent; and in twenty-four hours that number can be doubled, excluſive of volunteers.

A Roman ſepulchre has been diſcovered at Aſhby Pucrorum, in Lincolnſhire. It was found by a labourer cutting a ditch. The top of the ſtone cheſt lay three feet under the ſurface of the ground; the lid is fitted neatly to the ſides, hanging a little over the edges, ſo that when it was removed no dirt of any kind had gained admittance, during a period of nearly a thouſand years. The cheſt is of freeſtone, of the kind found in abundance on Lincoln Heath. The urn is made of ſtrong glaſs, well manufactured, but of greeniſh hue. The glaſs was perfect in all reſpects, and the ſurface was as ſmooth as if it had been juſt extricated from the fire. This receptacle of the aſhes was nearly filled with ſmall pieces of bone, many of them, from the effects of ignition, being white through the ſubſtance of the bone. Among the fragments was diſcovered a ſmall lacrymatory, which had been broken, from the avarice of the perſon who diſcovered this curioſity, who acknowledged that he had examined the contents of the vaſe, in order to convert the gold or ſilver that might be incloſed in it to his own uſe.

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ATMOSPHERIC PHENOMENA.

Nothing has excited ſo much attention of late, among philoſophers, as thoſe vaſt ſtony and metallic maſſes, which are ſaid to have fallen from the loftier regions of the atmoſphere. Thoſe who have written on this curious ſubject have had recourſe to electricity, to explain the luminous appearance and noiſe with which theſe meſſengers have been attended. Mr. Robertſon, in his ærial excurſion from Hamburgh, has diſcovered, that, at a conſiderable elevation, neither glaſs, ſulphur or wax produce any electrical effect from friction, and he could neither collect the fluid upon his conductors, or upon his electrometer.

SCENES IN PARIS.

Government intends to reduce the number of gambling houſes at Paris, as within laſt week, of twenty-five ſuicides, eighteen were traced to loſſes experienced at gaming tables. Inſtead of ſixty-two, as there now are in and near the Palais Royal, there are in future to be only thirty; and inſtead of permitting perſons to play as low as three ſous or five ſous (three halfpence or two pence halfpenny) at le Roulet or at Biribi, no leſs ſum than twenty ſous (ten-pence) will be accepted. This is to prevent the poor from ruining themſelves, as many mechanics and day-labourers loſt their little all in theſe dens, and afterwards, in deſpair, threw themſelves into the river, or from their garret windows into the ſtreets. One perſon of this deſcription, before he threw himſelf from a ſixth ſtory, laſt week, called out ſeveral times to the people walking in the ſtreet St. Dominique to be upon their guard; he fell however upon a Mameluke, who did not hear or underſtand him, killed him upon the ſpot, without any other injury to himſelf than breaking an arm. He was immediately taken to the hoſpital (Hotel Dieu) but is now by the order of the Prefect of Police confined in the Bicetre.

The *danſamonia*, of both ſexes, ſeems rather to increaſe than to decreaſe with the warm weather. Sixty balls were advertiſed for laſt Sunday, and for the next ſixty-ſix are announced. Any perſon walking in the Elyſian Fields, or on the Boulevards, may be convinced that theſe temples of pleaſure are not without worſhipers. Beſides theſe, in our walks laſt Sunday, we counted no leſs than twenty-two gardens, not advertiſed, where there was fiddling and dancing. Indeed this pleaſure is tempting, becauſe it is very cheap. For a bottle of beer, which coſts ſix ſous, and two ſous to the fiddler, a huſband and wife, with their children, may amuſe themſelves from three o'clock in the afternoon to eleven o'clock at night. As this exerciſe both diverts the mind and ſtrengthens the body, and Sunday is the only day in the week which the moſt numerous claſſes of people can diſpoſe of without injury to themſelves or to the ſtate, government encourages as much as poſſible theſe innocent amuſements on that day. In the garden of Chaumiere, upon the Boulevard Neuf, we obſerved in the ſame quadrille, laſt Sunday, four generations, the great grandſire dancing with his great grand daughter, and the great grandmama with her great grandſon. It was a ſatisfaction impoſſible to expreſs, to ſee perſons of ſo diſtant ages all enjoying the ſame pleaſures for the preſent, not remembering paſt misfortunes nor apprehending future ones.—The grave ſeemed equally diſtant from the girl of ten, and from the great grandmama of ſeventy, from the boy who had not ſeen three luſtres, and from the great grandſire reaching nearly four ſcore. In another quadrille danced four lovers with their miſtreſſes. There again was nothing obſerved, but an emulation who ſhould moſt enjoy the preſent moment; not an idea of the paſt or to come clouded their thoughts; in few words, they were perfectly happy. Let thoſe who are tormented by avarice or ambition frequent theſe places on a Sunday, they will be cured of their vile paſſions, if they are not incurable.

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PARIS, September 11.

The penſon which our Emperor has allowed the late Grand Maſter of Malta, Baron Hompeſch, is fixed at 300,000 livres (12,500l.) in the year, during his life.

A French Jew, aged 65, was lately baptiſed in the church of St. Louis, at Rome. His Eminence, Cardinal Feſhe, converted him to the Chriſtian religion!!!

An agreement is at laſt concluded, highly advantageous to the Holy See. It is ſaid that France has not only guaranteed the temporal authority of the Pope, and the integrity of the preſent papal territory, but promiſed indemnities for the loſs of the Comtat Venaiſin, in France, and for the legacies of Reyenna, Bologna, &c. in Italy. In return his Holineſs will paſs ſix month in France, and during that period perform the ceremony of the Emperor's colonation, and lay the final hand to annihilate that ſcepticiſm, which, notwithſtanding the concordat, continues to trouble the Gallican church. The Pope will be accompanied by twelve Cardinals, and immediately after the Emperor's coronation a council of the Roman Catholic church will be convoked, at which, not only the French prelates will aſſiſt, but a certain number will be ordered from the ſees of Italy and Germany. Some ſay this council will aſſemble at Paris, others at Lyons; we are, however, certain that this laſt city is the place choſen by Pius VII. to regulate the affairs of the Roman Catholic church.

[*Le Gazette de France.*]

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HURRICANE.—New particulars have been publiſhed concerning the devaſtations occaſioned in the departments of the Rhine and Moſelle (Coblentz) by the terrible ſtorm on the 2d Thermidor. The river Aar, in three hours, roſe 45 feet. This torrent ſwallowed up 42 villages. Twenty-two leagues of the country (66 miles) are entirely ſunk under a quantity of ſtones and rocks, of which the thickneſs has been calculated to be at leaſt twelve feet. The villages have diſappeared, and nothing but ſand, pebbles, and ſtones, are ſeen in their place. All this country of twenty-two leagues is entirely loſt to agriculture. The damage is immenſe, and eſtimated at many millions.—The Prefect and the Chief Engineer are returned to Coblentz, after the inſpection they have made on this unfortunate country. Some habitations are to be eſtabliſhed in the vicinity of thoſe deſtroyed, for the few perſons who have had the good luck to eſcape the fury of the torrent. Six hundred workmen are put in requiſition, and will begin to work as ſoon as the harveſt is over.

From a detailed ſtatement of the damage done by the flood and hurricane, on the banks of the Aar, in July laſt, it appears that 65 perſons found their graves in the flood; 117 houſes, and 190 ſtacks or granaries, tumbled down; 20 mills, 8 forges, and 50 bridges were completely ſwept away; 498 houſes, 239 out-houſes, 8 mills, and 1 forge, are ſo ſhattered, that they muſt be rebuilt. There are heaps of ſtones and mud left on the ſurface of the ground, 3, 10, 20 feet high. In ſome places mountains were ſwept away, and whole villages buried up to the roofs.

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The following are copies of letters paſſed between the Chief Judge Regnier and Madame Moreau:—

The Chief Judge and Miniſter of the Police to Mr. Victor Moreau.

Paris, June 21.

In allowing you, Sir, the liberty to retire to the United States of America, as you have requeſted, it is the intention of his Majeſty, the Emperor, that you are not to return to France, without having firſt obtained an expreſs permiſſion for that purpoſe.

Mr. Henry, who will deliver you this letter, has inſtructions to bring back an anſwer from you, conformable to the intentions of his Majeſty.

[Signed] REGNIER.

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Barcelona, July 7.

SIR,

My huſband being too much indiſpoſed to be capable of writing, deſires me to inform your Excellency, that Mr. Henry has delivered your letter to him. I muſt add, that it was myſelf only who requeſted that his Majeſty would allow us to quit our country, and that my huſband did nothing more than to ſubmit to the determination which had been taken reſpecting him; but he was far for expecting that the duration of his exile was to be indefinite.

As our return to France is made to depend upon the Emperor's pleaſure alone, I am in hopes that it will be much ſooner than I had reaſon to expect, &c.

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AERIAL VOYAGE.

BOULOGNE, Auguſt 24.

The following is a more particular account of the new aerial excurſion, which was undertaken here on the 22d by Count Zambeccari and M. Andreoli, both known by their unfortunate expedition of the ſame kind laſt year. They aſcended in the preſence of an immenſe concourſe of ſpectators; for, beſides the 70,000 inhabitants of this city, about 60,000 ſtrangers were collected from the neighbouring places. The ſpectators were poſted chiefly on the ſurrounding hills, and formed a beautiful ſpectacle. At ſix in the morning, the ſignal was made by the firing of three cannon, and at 10 the aſcent took place. About one the balloon was entirely out of ſight, and all the inhabitants and ſtrangers who had viewed the ſcene, were agitated between hope and fear for the fate of the intrepid æronauts, when Doctor Andreoli arrived unexpectedly in a poſt-chaiſe about four in the afternoon, with his arm bound up. The people immediately flocked round him, all anxious to know what had become of Count Zambeccari. The account which Dr. Andreoli gave was as follows:—In order to prevent their being carried too near to the Adriatic ſea, they had ſuffered the baloon to deſcend at Capo d'Argine, the firſt Poſt ſtation on the road to Ferrara, and had made their anchor faſt to an elm. At the moment when it caught one of the branches, the car received a violent ſhock, by means of the rope, which threw down ſome ſparks from the Mongolfier fire-pan, contained in the car, and kindled ſome ſpirit of wine in the veſſel below; alarmed at this apparent danger, Dr. Andreoli let himſelf down to the tree by the anchor-rope, and laid hold of a branch; but, the branch breaking, he fell to the earth, and received a contuſion on his arm.—The baloon being rendered much lighter by the doctor's quitting it, and inflated much more by the fire which took place in the car, could no longer be kept down, though two peaſants, who had hold of the rope, exerted all their ſtrength for that purpoſe. It roſe again therefore into the air with the velocity of lightning, and diſappeared in the clouds. Not without reaſon, therefore, did people apprehend that Count Zambeccari would be expoſed to the horrid fate of being burnt alive in the upper regions. But this intrepid man, in the midſt of the greateſt danger, did not looſe his preſence of mind. He found means to extinguiſh the fire in the car, and as the rudder was in flames, to throw it down to the earth where it was found, but was not conſidered as a proof of the Count's ſafety. He now endeavoured to deſcend as ſpeedily as poſſible, becauſe he was already in ſight of the Adriatic. The ſame good fortune which reſcued him from death during his former voyage, attended him on the preſent occaſion. Some fiſhermen, who were out at ſea between Comachio and Rimini, haſtened to his relief and took him into their boat, but the baloon eſcaped, becauſe they did not immediately make ſome inciſions in it, as the Count had deſired. This day at one in the afternoon, he made his entry into Bologna: above an hundred coaches accompanied the open chaiſe in which he rode, and which was drawn by a crowd of young men, amidſt the thunder of cannon, while the French and Italian troops lying here marched along to the ſound of military muſic. Count Zambeccari will now publiſh a particular account of this new adventure. The car remains at Comachio, but the baloon, it is probable, has been carried a conſiderable diſtance, perhaps to the Turks in Boſnia, who fired at the firſt as a ſtrange monſter, and then took it priſoner. Whether Count Zambeccari will undertake a third ærial journey is uncertain; at leaſt he will not employ a baloon, filled according to Montgolfier's method, which is always attended with the danger of fire. The preſent French method of filling balloons is certainly far preferable. When Count Zambeccari made his triumphal entry, 2000 people at leaſt went a great way to meet him. The day was conſidered as a feſtival, on which no one did any work. Dr. Andreoli was not ſeated in the triumphal car.

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NASSAU, (N. P.) November 6.

DISTRESSING PARTICULARS.

Loſs of the brig Flora, of Philadelphia, Thomas Burrows, maſter, on a voyage to Cayenne.

On the 28th September, ſailed from Philadelphia in good order and well conditioned, with a crew conſiſting of Thomas Burrows, maſter, Jacob Oldenburg, mate, William Davidſon, ſupercargo, John Navan, Samuel Babcock, William Story, Joſeph Wilder, ſeamen, Joſiah Smith, James Carman, boys, and Joſiah Anderſon, ſteward.—Nothing particular occurred till Friday, the 12th of October, in lat. 28, 50, N. long. 54, W. the wind began to blow hard from the N. E. the gale continued to increaſe, accompanied by thunder, lightning, rain, and a heavy ſea, the pumps conſtantly going—next day at two A. M. finding it impoſſible to lie to any longer, determined to cut away the main-maſt, and ſcud before the wind, but before that could be done, was ſtruck with a whirlwind, which hove the brig on her beam ends; Joſeph Wilden, being in the forecaſtle, was drowned—the main maſt went by the board, the hatches burſt off, the veſſel filled with water, and the cargo floated out at each hatchway—for our preſervation we endeavoured to laſh ourſelves to the main chains, but the ſea breaking furiouſly over us, Wm. Davidſon, Wm. Story, and the two boys were waſhed away; the fore-maſt now went by the board, and day coming on we beheld a moſt awful ſight, maſts and ſpars hanging by the wreck, and the cargo coming out of the hold waſhed over us; at this time we ſhipped a ſea which ſtove in the ſtern, and the cargo broke out of the cabin; at 8 A. M. we took to the bowſprit, when William Story and James Carman drifted on board on the cameboſe houſe, the boy ſhortly after died—the latter part of the day the gale began to abate, but a heavy ſea continued. On Monday, W. Story died. We continued in this dreadful ſituation until Friday, the 19th of October, when we diſcovered a large ſhip to leeward, made all the ſignals we could, but in vain.—On the 20th ſeveral kegs of butter came out of the forecaſtle, one of them we immediately opened and fed on, which greatly increaſed our thirſt.—On the 22d, the mate went out of his ſenſes, and a ſchooner paſſed to leeward, ſo near that we could ſee every man on deck, but they took no notice of us. On the 23d the mate died, his blood was drank, and we devoured part of his fleſh, with the remainder we caught a large ſhark, which proved a great relief to us. On Wedneſday, the 24th, at ſun riſe ſaw a brig ſtanding towards us. At 10 A. M. ſhe hove to and hoiſted out her boat to our aſſiſtance, and we were taken on board in a very weak condition. The veſſel proved

to be the ſnow Thames, captain Burton, from Madeira to New-Providence, then in lat. 35, N. long. 59, W.—To the humane attention of the officers and paſſengers we feel much indebted, and thus publicly expreſs our thanks.

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CHARLESTON, November 9.

Captain Campbell, from Gibraltar, confirms the accounts before received at Boſton, of the prevalence and fatality of a contagious diſorder in many ports of Spain.—Capt. C. left Gibraltar the 8th of October; the mortality there in the 14 preceding days was computed to be 1000 of the garriſon and inhabitants. The former were drawn out to encampments; and the latter, ſuch as had means, had fled to the ſhipping.

The contagion extended from Cape de Gat to Cadiz, at which place it had commenced. In Malaga, the mortality was ſtated to be as great as from 3 to 500 per day.—The inhabitants were removed out to encampments; lines drawn round them; no egreſs for thoſe in, or admiſſion for thoſe without. All the ports were ſhut, and a few American veſſels, which had gotten in, were not ſuffered to depart. Trade was at a ſtand, and the general produce of the country, wines and fruits, could not be obtained for exportation.

Philadelphia, Nov. 28.

BOMBARDMENT OF TRIPOLI.

Captain Williams, of the ſchooner Dolphin, arrived here on Wedneſday laſt, in 49 days from Leghorn, ſtates, that information had been received at that place from Malta, of Commodore Preble having twice bombarded Tripoli; and done conſiderable damage to the town and fortifications, and had alſo deſtroyed or taken one large Xebeck and three gunboats, which were in the harbour. Our loſs is ſtated to have been—the commander of one of the gun-boats killed, and two ſailors wounded. Commodore Preble was making preparations for a third attack. This account was brought to Malta by a gentleman from Tripoli; but nothing is ſaid reſpecting Captain Bainbridge, or his crew. Captain Williams did not touch at Gibraltar, nor any other place.

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Extract of a letter from Mr. Higgins, at Malto, to I. L. Cathcart, dated

"*Malta, September 5th*, 1804.

"DEAR SIR,

"I am in receipt of late letters from Commodore Preble, off Tripoli; he had then made two attacks upon the Barbarians: in the firſt, by day, he took three of their gun boats; in the ſecond, by night, he ſunk three more and a large polacca. He has, I preſume, ere this made another aſſault, the reſult of which I am hourly expecting to learn. The reinforcement from America has not yet arrived—if they do arrive in time to form a junction with the force under the command of Commodore Preble before the bad weather commences, I do think the Baſhaw will accede to any terms that may be propoſed to him; he has already come down very conſiderably in his demands, relinquiſhing entirely, I believe, his hopes of future tribute."

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Extract of a letter from Waſhington, dated November 19.

"Mr. James Boudoin, ſon of the late Governor Boudoin, of Maſſachuſets, has been this day nominated by the Executive as Miniſter reſident at the Court of Spain."

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Extract of a letter from Baton Rouge, to the Editor of the Telegraphe.

"*Baton Rouge, Oct. 8th*, 1804.

"The troops deſtined to guard that part of the Spaniſh quarter called Baton Rouge, which Kemper, the inſurgent, wanted to lay waſte, arrived here yeſterday afternoon, at 8 o'clock, by a road which they had made from Penſacola. They conſiſt of a detachment of fifty dragoons, one company of grenadiers, two companies of fuſiliers, 20 artillery men, and two flying ſix pounders; (the Governor and ſeveral officers had arrived the preceding Sunday with a part of the dragoons) twelve officers and cadets, among which are Meſſrs. de Maxent, commandant, de Rouſſignac, captain of dragoons; twelve muſicians and drummers, an aſſeſſor, and a commiſſary, &c.

"The troops, prior to their arrival, had ſtopped in the wood belonging to the late Mr. Pouſſet, near the village, where they repoſed that night. They entered here in good order, the band preceded them; on their arrival near to the fort, they diſcharged ſeven guns, after which they entered it. The Governor of Baton Rouge gave a ſuperb dinner to all the officers and privates, the band playing all the time. Mrs. Peres ſung ſeveral French ſongs. There was a ball in the afternoon, which laſted until midnight.

"P. S. The Abbe —— paſſed this place with his bundle under his arm. He intends proceeding to the Natchez, and propoſes ſtopping a while at Pointe Coupee. May God ſpeed and direct his morals and his conduct, ſince he is too old and too *feeble* to take care of himſelf."

—

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city, dated Baton Rouge, October 16.

"The report of Kemper's inſurrection which was a vile attempt of a banditti, that never amounted to 40 men, headed by a poor trifling wretch, and whoſe object was plunder, has drawn Governor Folck from Penſacola to this place, with a reinforcement of a few hundred regulars for the garriſon, which is putting in a ſtate of defence. He has an armed ſchooner on the Lake, to keep up a communication with Penſacola. The inhabitants of the different diſtricts, between the line and Manſhac, have been aſſembled, and are, it is ſaid, about opening a road between the Miſſiſippi and Penſacola, as Folck thinks it probable, from the tone and diſcourſe of the Governor of New-Orleans, that an attempt will be made on his province, either by force or fraud—theſe intentions are not at all concealed, but in every one's mouth. The militia of Baton Rouge turned out with the greateſt alacrity to ſuppreſs the banditti, as ſoon as called, but theſe latter on their approach fled acroſs the line, and the major part have ſince found a refuge immediately on the north ſide of it, at a place called Pinckney-Ville; and although ſeveral reſidents of that place, and others of the Miſſiſippi territory, were concerned in the inſurrection, embodied on the American ſide of the line, and marched thence, in arms, to diſturb the Spaniſh government, and rob the people of an allied nation (though their commander, who ſigned the proclamation, was a militia officer of the Miſſiſippi territory) ſtill no notice was taken of them: and it leads us to ſuppoſe here, that your government was underhandedly concerned in fomenting this diſturbance, for the ſake of profiting by our confuſion and ruin. We are here fully determined to make a deſperate reſiſtance, in caſe of being immediately attacked by the Americans; or perhaps, if we ſee preparations made to that effect, we will not wait for the invaders, but boldly advance and meet them on their own ground, and riſk a battle.

"We firmly believe we can count on a perfect neutrality of the inhabitants of Louiſiana, who ſay the American government has robbed them of the rights and privileges ſtipulated for them by Bonaparte, and that they do not ſee what they have to do with the quarrel, or what benefit will ariſe to them from an attempt to enſlave us like themſelves, in order to ſupport a prepoſterous and fooliſh claim of your adminiſtration; who, blinded by their good fortune in obtaining, almoſt while aſleep, the fineſt province in America, are now inclined to riſk the loſs of it, plunge their country in a war, in order to aggrandize the r already too unweildy territory. They count on our weakneſs, but they had better open their eyes to their own ſituation. New-Orleans, with its works in ruins, whoſe fortifications Governor Claiborne permitted to be demoliſhed by the people, a few days after his arrival, that they might make fire-wood of the pickets, may tempt us as much as Mobile does Preſident Jefferſon.—And on the arrival of the Marquis of Ruffignoe, who is expected at Penſacola with twelve regiments from Europe, and a fleet of ſmall craft for the Lakes from Havanna, we ſhall then be in a condition to bid defiance to your attempts. The people of this country are heartily attached to their government. They pay no duty, no taxes, get lands gratis, and have nothing more to wiſh for, while we ſee our late brethren at Orleans burthened with impoſts, about to be taxed by a *foi diſant* council, and without the poſſibility of obtaining an acre of land for their poor families. It is true they talked a great deal on the 4th of July laſt about liberty, but it was an embryo liberty, which it may take a century to bring to maturity among them; and the poor devils to whom theſe diſcourſes were held hung down their ears, like aſſes who received blows inſtead of a feed of corn. We underſtand here that ſimilar farces are acted in your atlantic cities on the ſame day; that paid or penſioned orators harangue the people, talk of liberty, and afterwards abuſe thoſe who do not cry out like themſelves. The people of Orleans were not dupes on this occaſion, they had but two days before peaceably aſſembled in a large hall to hear their memorial read, and in teſtimony of their liberty the Governor took that opportunity to parade the whole of his garriſon, who marched with their uſual loud and diſcordant muſic before the doors, in order to give them a decent hint, that if they felt any pain for the loſs of liberty, and want of their ſtipulated rights, he had a ſteel medicine for them. It was in vain to excite trouble, the people were quiet, and the Governor himſelf had not an opportunity of drawing the enormous ſabre, with which he ſtrutted from his palace to the Colonel's houſe, and which, in caſe of a cry of *Vive la Liberte*, would have doubtleſs put an end to the caitiff who pronounced it, or to the abandoned huſſy herſelf, had ſhe perſonally appeared before him. I have mentioned theſe circumſtances, to ſhew you we have nothing to fear from below until our reinforcements arrive from Europe and Havanna, and when this is done, we ſhall rather rejoice at the approach of a rupture, than dread it."

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Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Nachitoches, to his friend in Natchez, dated October 27, 1804.

"We have, ſince the firſt of October, been expecting to hear ſomething of the new mode of government that was to have taken place in Louiſiana at that period, but no account of it has as yet reached us.

"It ſeems highly neceſſary for us, that the government of the United States ſhould either permit us to govern ourſelves, do it for us, or keep their lawleſs vagabonds at home; for while ſuch hordes of them are daily pouring in upon us, finding no government amongſt us, and bringing none with them, we are hard run to hold our own. But this is not all we have to encounter—we are beſet on every ſide—about ſix weeks ago a Spaniard from Nagadoches appeared here; he pretended to have abſconded from that place for beating a prieſt, for confeſſing his wife in a manner he diſapproved of. This man has been through the ſettlement amongſt the negroes, exciting them to inſurrection, robbery, and deſertion, and aſſuring them, on their arrival at Nagadoches, they ſhould obtain their freedom and the protection of the Spaniſh government, agreeably to a decree of the King of Spain, which had been proclaimed at Nagadoches, by the commandant, in conſequence of which ſome negroes, on Sunday night laſt, and after having committed ſeveral robberies, made their elopement for Nagadoches; amongſt the articles they ſtole and took with them, were 30 or 40 pounds of powder, near an hundred pounds of lead, ten or a dozen muſkets and as many of the beſt horſes in the ſettlement. One who was to have gone with them has been taken, and has confeſſed the whole plot, ſince which ſix more have been ſecured who were to join them, and accounts are coming in of the extenſion of the conſpiracy. And a general inſurrection of the negroes is very much apprehended.—The militia are alternately under arms, and every means is taken by the commandant to ſecure the tranquility of the country; but ſuch is the agitation of the diſtrict, that it will be impoſſible the crops can be gathered. The ſtory of this Spaniſh incendiary, who has now diſappeared, of beating the prieſt, &c. it ſeems, on further enquiry, is entirely without foundation, and the belief is, that he was ſent in here from Nagadoches, for the expreſs purpoſe of executing what he has done.

"The conduct of the Spaniſh government in this quarter has for ſome months paſt been ſtrongly marked with a hoſtile diſpoſition towards the United States, notwithſtanding we have conſtantly been amuſed by our government with aſſurances that no ſuch diſpoſition in their belief exiſted. If government really were ſo ignorant of the diſpoſition of Spain towards us, theſe fair-weather offerings are conſiſtent enough, but if otherwiſe, we cannot ſee the policy of putting us off our guard, that we may become a more eaſy prey. But the time is now arrived, when we ought to know whether the government of the United States intends to afford us that protection of our lives, properties, &c. they have promiſed by treaty, or not, for which alone they have a right to claim our allegiance."

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The ſchooner Reſolution, capt. Betner, arrived at Wilmington, N. C. left Baſſaterre October 1. On the 26th Sept. the French privateer ſhip Grand Decade, capt. Goy, of ſaid iſland, mounting 22 guns, arrived at Point Petre from a cruiſe to windward of Barbadoes, having taken an Engliſh Guineaman, of 20 guns and 340 ſlaves; the Princeſs Royal, a government brig of Barbadoes, of 14 guns; and a ſmall ſchooner called the Demarara Packet. The privateer had taken out of the Guineaman 200 prime ſlaves, with which ſhe had arrived at Point Petre, the ſchooner had alſo arrived. The Guineaman and brig had not arrived at the time of capt. Betner's ſailing.

At the moment of capt. B's making ready to ſail, arrived in Baſſeterre roads, the French privateer ſhip Le Dame Ambert, captain Lamarque, of ſaid iſland, mounting 16 twelve pound carrodades, with two prize ſhips, the Ann and Diana, of Liverpool, under convoy, both armed Guineamen, one of 22, the other of 18 guns, having together 543 ſlaves. Capt. Lamarque fell in with the two ſhips about 100 leagues to windward of Barbadoes, and engaged them both at the ſame time—having boarded one, the other attempted to eſcape, but the privateer immediately purſued, and ſhortly came up with her. This was formerly the Duke of Marlborough Packet, and the ſame which took the Britiſh ſloop of war Lilly, captain Compton.

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Copy of orders of the Prefect of Guadaloupe.

"TO ALL AMERICAN CAPTAINS:

"*Orders of the Prefect of Guadaloupe.*

"It is forbidden to all American Captains, under the penalty of 200 dollars, to introduce into this colony any newſpapers, gazettes or proclamations from any part of the world whatſoever: and if they have any on board, they may and muſt depoſit them at the captain of the port's office.

"Done at Baſſeterre, (G.) the 5th Vendemaire, 5th year of the French republic.

(Signed) G. ROBERT.

"SENORA, *Interpreter.*"

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The account publiſhed in the Courier of the 6th inſt. reſpecting the infamous murder of Mr. Tate, mate of the armed ſhip Pilgrim, of Philadelphia, at Cape-Francois, was in ſome reſpects incorrect. The following particulars are furniſhed by a gentleman, who was an eye witneſs of the whole tranſaction.—It would ſeem that two unfortunate Frenchmen, together with ſome mulattoes, had been introduced on board this veſſel (probably with the knowledge of all the officers) and ſecurely ſtowed away under deck with the cargo. By ſome means, information reached Chriſtophe that they were concealed on board.—Mr. Lynch, the ſupergargo, and Capt. Gibſon, being on ſhore, declared their ignorance of any perſon's being concealed on board. The commander in chief immediately diſpatched a guard of ſoldiers on board the ſhip, who tore up the deck over the heads of the unfortunate fugitives, and, together with Mr. Tate (he being the commanding officer then on board) forced them on ſhore. On their landing upon the wharf, the unfortunate American ſaw but too plainly the fate which awaited him, and addreſſing himſelf to his amazed countrymen, he exclaimed, "*Americans! will you ſee me thus dragged to execution, like a dog, and no one ſtep forward to aſſert my innocence?*"—"Yes," ſaid one (a Mr. Smith, ſupercargo of a veſſel from Baltimore) "I will ſpeak for you!"—Inſtantly a ſentinel was ordered to run him through with his bayonet, but he eſcaped by ſpringing into his boat, and inſtantly puſhing off. The priſoners were then led up to the *public ſcales!* Mr. Tate and the two Frenchmen had halters placed about their necks, mounted this temporary ſcaffold, and were precipitately launched into eternity! The arms of the two Frenchmen were pinioned, but thoſe of Mr. Tate were left untied, and in his ſtruggles he repeatedly caught hold of the cord by which he was ſuſpended, and entirely removed it from his throat, the cord paſſing round his chin and the back of his neck—in this manner he expired! As he mounted the ladder, he ſaid, "*Americans! Americans! I die this ignominious death—for duly executing my orders!*"—The feelings of the Americans on this occaſion may be more readily felt than deſcribed.

[*Charleſton Courier.*

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Extract of letter from Waſhington, dated November 23.

"In the Houſe of Repreſentatives this day, the committee, to whom was referred that part of the Preſident's meſſage which relates to the unauthoriſed arming of merchant ſhips, aſked leave to report by bill, which being granted, a bill, entitled "An Act regulating the clearance of armed merchant veſſels," was read twice, and committed to a committee of the whole houſe, for Monday next. This bill enacts that no armed merchant veſſel, or having on board materials by which they could arm at ſea, ſhall be permitted to clear out from the ports of the United States, until bonds and ſecurities are given, to the amount of cargo and veſſel, that they will not commit depredation or violence on veſſels belonging to nations with whom we are at amity. An exception is made in favour of veſſels bound to the Mediterranean, or beyond the Cape of Good Hope. Veſſels of this deſcription, however, are reſtrained, under ſimilar penalty, from committing depredations on the veſſels, &c. of nations at peace with us.

"IN SENATE.

"Nothing was done this day. After waiting with ſome impatience until after twelve o'clock (the members all this time engaged in writing, converſation, or *ſomething elſe*,) the Vice-Preſident at length made his appearance. He immediately mounted the chair, and had hardly taken his poſition, when it was moved to adjourn. He put the queſtion, which being carried, he adjourned the Senate until Monday, and inſtantly retired from the room, without a ſingle interchange with any of the members of the ordinary acts of civility or reſpect.

"I am informed that Mr. Burr has dined with the Preſident; and was a few evenings ſince one of a mixed party at Mr. Madiſon's.

"Although Congreſs, in their conſtituted form, have not yet done any buſineſs, it is well underſtood here, that the members in the miniſterial intereſt have not been inactive in founding the diſpoſitions and wiſhes of the repreſentatives, on the leading objects of the ſeſſion. It is confidently ſtated, that ſtrong fears are entertained by this party as to the reſult of the meditated trial of Judge Chaſe. Perſons, well informed on this ſubject, affirm, that the impeachment, if not relinquiſhed, will eventually fail of its purpoſe.

"The building of the ſouth wing of the capitol is in great forwardneſs; and will moſt probably be in a ſtate of readineſs for the accommodation of Congreſs, at the next ſeſſion.—It is built with much ſtrength and care.

"Mr. Thuriot, miniſter from France, had an audience with the Preſident this morning."

Cheltenham and Willow-Grove Turnpike Company.

THE President and Managers of said company have this day declared a dividend of three per cent. for the last half year, on the first and second instalments of the original stock, which will be paid to the stockholders respectively on demand.

By order of the Board of Managers,
G. EVANS, Treasurer,
No. 16, Walnut-street.

November 7, 1804.

FOR SALE.

A PLANTATION,

CONTAINING 108¼ acres, situate in Middletown township, Delaware county, about 18 miles from Philadelphia, and 5 from Chester, lying on Chester creek; about 19 acres of which are meadow, part watered bank, of the first quality, and about 3 acres more may be made; between 40 and 50 acres of woodland. There are on the premises a brick dwelling-house, two stories high, about 30 by 18 feet, a well of good water near the door, with a pump in it, new last summer, a barn, and log stable, a spring-house, and an excellent spring of water, a bearing orchard, and a number of peach and cherry trees—the fences on the above described premises are in good repair. Any person inclining to purchase may know the terms, by applying to the subscriber, on the premises.

MORRIS TRUMAN.

Middletown, 11th Mo. 9th, 1804. *6w.

FOR SALE,

A COMPLETE TANYARD,

SITUATE in Hughesburg, alias Catawissa-town, on the north-east branch of Susquehanna, about 20 miles above Sunbury, which is an excellent stand for business. Also several valuable lots in said town of Hughesburg, with two good dwelling-houses, and an excellent frame barn, with stone stables under it. There are also on said lots a considerable number of apple and peach trees, which bear some of the best fruit.

Likewise a valuable farm, containing near 400 acres, situated near said town, contiguous to the north-east branch of the Susquehanna; there are on said farm a log house, a log barn, with stone stables under it, about 80 acres of land cleared, 50 of which are now in clover, and an excellent fishery may be made.

Also a small farm of about 150 acres of good land, situate on Roaring creek, about 1 mile and an half from the mouth thereof;—there is on said land an excellent mill-seat, and about 30 acres cleared.

The above mentioned property will be sold on reasonable terms, and the titles warranted. For particulars enquire of the subscriber, in Hughesburg. JOHN LOYD.

11th Mo. 1st, 1804.

The Subscriber,

HAVING declined his present business, and sold out his stock of goods, all persons indebted to him are desired to come forward, and settle their respective accounts; and all those who have any just demands against him are desired to present them, and they shall be paid.

JAMES STOKES,
No. 16, High-st.

Oct. 26, 1804

The Subscribers,

HAVING purchased from MR. JAMES STOKES all his Stock of Goods, and having taken on a lease from him that noted stand for business which he lately occupied, No. 16, High-street, corner of Front-street, now offer for sale, on reasonable terms, a valuable assortment of Merchandize, consisting of

ELEGANT LOOKING-GLASSES,
BRASS ANDIRONS,
SHOVELS AND TONGS,
CUTLERY of most kinds,
TEA TRAYS,
CANDLESTICKS,
STEEL FENDERS,
CASTORS,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
LINENS AND MUSLINS,
SILK, COTTON AND WORSTED HOSE,
BLANKETS AND SACKING BOTTOMS,
CHINTZES, SHAWLS AND HANDKERCHIEFS,

And a vast number of other Articles, too tedious to mention,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL,
ON REASONABLE TERMS.

THOMAS & JAMES FASSITT.

Oct. 26, 1804.

Came

TO the plantation of the subscriber, at the Red Lyon Inn, on the West-Chester road, on the 10th of August last, a red Cow, with a white face. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. PHILIP WILLIAMS.

Upper Darby, Delaware county,
Oct. 29, 1804. *

Whereas,

IN pursuance of a Commission, under the hand and seal of Isaac Smith, Esq. one of Justices of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the state of New-Jersey, dated the 15th day of August, 1804, appointing us, the subscribers, Commissioners to divide the following tracts or parcels of LAND, viz.

First, A certain house and lot of land, situate in Gloucester county, adjoining lands of John Hutchinson, Isaac Ivins, and what is called Mifflin's tract. *Also*, one other tract of land, situate in Hopewell township, in the county of Cumberland, adjoining lands of James Sheppard, Abner Shepperd, Delany Sharp, and others, said to contain one hundred acres, more or less, late the property of Daniel Mulford, deceased, into seven equal parts. We have made partition of said lands, and do hereby notify all persons therein concerned, that we will attend at the house of Mason Mulford, Inn-keeper, in Bridgetown, in the county of Cumberland, on Wednesday, the twenty-eighth day of November next, for the purpose of making an allotment, by ballot, of the several shares of the same.

JAMES SHEPPARD,
GEORGE BURGIN,
JEREMIAH BENNETT, jun.

Bridgetown, Cumberland county,
October 19, 1804. *

Came

TO the plantation of the subscriber, living on the Ridge road, three and an half miles from the city, about a fortnight ago, a small *RED COW*, with a white face, and white on her belly, and a *CALF*, supposed to be about four weeks old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

GEORGE REYNOLDS.

October 20, 1804. *

NOTICE.

WHEREAS ANDREW SHINER, of Briar creek township, in the county of Northumberland, having assigned over all his property unto SAMUEL LIVEZEY and SAMUEL JOHNSON, in trust for the benefit of his creditors—Now this is to notify all persons having demands against the aforesaid Andrew Shiner, that they produce their accounts, properly attested, unto SAMUEL LIVEZEY, of Plymouth, in Montgomery county; and those indebted to the said Andrew Shiner, that they make payment to either of the above named Assignees, or to such persons only as are legally authorised by them to receive the same.

9th Mo. 20th, 1804. tf

ON THE FOURTH MONDAY IN NOVEMBER NEXT,

The German Trinity Church Lottery,

WILL COMMENCE DRAWING, AT THE STATE-HOUSE, IN PHILADELPHIA.

SCHEME.

No. of Prizes.		*Value of each.*		*Total value.*
1	of	10,000	are	10,000
1		6,000		6,000
1		3,000		3,000
1		2,000		2,000
5		1,000		5,000
10		500		5,000
10		300		3,000
20		200		4,000
35		100		3,500
90		50		4,500
100		20		2,000
6000		7		42,000
6274 Prizes.				Dolls. 90,000

Recapitulation of part of the Capital Prizes.

1 first drawn No. on the 10th day		500
1	15th	500
1	20th	500
1	25th	500
1	30th	500
1	35th	500
1	40th	1,000
1	45th	1,000
1	50th	1,000
1	55th	1,000
1 On the last day, when only 600 are in the wheel		6,000

Tickets and Shares, for sale, by

MATTHEW M'CONNELL,
No. 82, Chesnut-street.
GEORGE TAYLOR, jun.
No. 85, South Second-street.

AND BY

ADAM PREMIR,
No. 134, south Sixth-street.
ANTHONEY HOOKEY,
corner of Green and Third-streets.
CHARLES BOWMAN,
No. 16, Budd-street
} *Commissioners.*

Whole Tickets, 6 dollars.
Half Tickets, 3 25
Quarter Tickets, 1 75

☞ *CASH* will be advanced for PRIZES during the drawing, or they will be received in payment for tickets.

September 4, 1804.

Came

TO the plantation of the subscriber, living in Blockley township, Philadelphia county, about the beginning of last month, a white and red spotted milch COW, with a hole in her right ear, supposed to be about six or seven years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

EDWARD GEORGE.

11th Mo. 12th, 1804. *

Two Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, in Ridley township, Delaware county, on the 26th ult. TWO MILCH COWS; one black and white, with a star in her forehead, a white streak from her shoulder to her tail, about 5 or 6 years old; the other a brown, with a white face, crumpled horns, some white under her belly, about 8 or 9 years old. Said cows are ear marked, but the marks are unknown. Whoever has taken them up, and will deliver them to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid. WILLIAM SHOEMAKER.

November 6, 1804. †

Came

TO the plantation of the subscriber, living in Upper Darby, Delaware county, about the first of the Eighth Month, *TWO COWS*; one of them red, with short crooked horns, supposed to be eleven or twelve years old, in very good order; the other red and white, with a rope about her horns, seven or eight years old: both of them muddle sized. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away

THOMAS GARRETT.

9th Mo. 4th, 1804. *

A CLERK for IRON-WORKS WANTED.

A MAN that is capable of keeping accounts, and attending to the usual business at Iron-works, will meet with employment, if application be made soon. One that has a small family would not on that account be objected to. None need apply, except they can produce good recommendations as to honesty and sobriety. Application to be made at No. 53, North Water-street, near Arch-street, Philadelphia.

October 8th, 1804. ¶

Soapstone Quarry.

SOAPSTONE for Sugar-houses, Slitting-mills, Steel-furnaces, or any kind of fire works, may be had on reasonable terms, by applying to the subscriber, in Lower-Merion township, Montgomery county, about eleven miles from Philadelphia, and four from the Lancaster turnpike road.

JOHN ROWLINS.

Oct. 29, 1804. *

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber, living in Brandywine township, Chester county, on the 18th of September, a bright bay gelding colt, about 14 hands high, three years old, shod before, not docked, but the hair cut square at the end of his tail. Whoever takes up said colt, and gives information to PHILIP WILLIAMS, at the sign of the Red Lion, in Upper-Darby township, on the West-Chester road, or to the subscriber, in Brandywine township, so that the owner may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

CLEMENT RIGG.

Oct. 22, 1804. *

Notice.

THE partnership of Walters and Thomas, storekeepers, in Haverford township, Delaware county, being dissolved by the death of JOSEPH WALTERS—this is to give notice to all persons indebted to said firm, to make immediate payment to the subscriber; and those who have demands against the same are requested to present their accounts for settlement.

JOHN THOMAS, *surviving partner.*

Haverford, Sept. 10th, 1804. ‡

STOLEN,

OUT of the pasture of the subscriber, the night of the 29th of last month, a bright bay HORSE, with a blaze in his face, his near hind foot white, a natural trotter, five years old, sixteen hands high, and is blind.—A reward of Eight Dollars will be paid by the subscriber, living near the General Green Tavern, in Goshen, Chester county, to any person that will deliver said horse to him, and secure the thief, that he may be brought to justice, or Four Dollars for the horse only.

RICHARD GOODWIN,

10th Mo. 6th, 1804. ‡

Notice.

ALL PERSONS

INDEBTED to the estate of WILLIAM SELLERS, PRINTER, late of this city, deceased, are requested to make speedy payment; and those having demands against said estate are desired to present their accounts properly authenticated for settlement, to

ROBERT B. SELLERS,
ADMINISTRATOR.

Philadelphia, March 20, 1804.

Whitehall Farm.

FOR SALE,

A PLANTATION, handsomely situated for a country seat, on the Swedes'-ford road, 5 miles from Norristown, and 19 from Philadelphia, near the Skippack road, and one from John Wentz's tavern; containing 101 acres of land, 20 acres of which are good woodland, and 23 of good meadow. A two story stone house, in good repair, with a new piazza 33 by 9 feet; a large garden, newly paled in. Also, a log house adjoining, suitable for a family; an excellent young orchard of 200 grafted peach and apple trees, with a number of plumbs, apricots, &c. A log barn, corn-crib, waggon and carriage-house, complete; stone spring-house, over a never failing spring, and a good well at the door. For terms, please to enquire of JOHN HALLMAN, on the premises, or to HUGH CHRISTY, No. 2, North Water-street.

August 30, 1804. tf

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife HESTER, without provocation, hath left my bed and board—These are therefore to forwarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

RICHARD MARSHALL.

Chester township, Burlington county, Sept. 27, 1804. ¶

Came

TO the plantation of the subscriber, living in Whitemarsh township, Montgomery county, some time ago, a stray COW. She is a brindle, with both of her ears cropt, also remarkably poor. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. SIMON FRIES.

Sept. 10, 1804. †

ESTATE OF

Richard Thatcher, deceased.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of the late RICHARD THATCHER, merchant, deceased, are requested to present their accounts properly authenticated, to the subscriber; and those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to

JAMES VAUX, *Administrator,*
No. 72, North Third-street.

1st Mo. 1st, 1803. tbctf

For Sale,

A Grist and Saw Mill,

SITUATED on the main branch of Salem creek, near the village of Woodstown, in the township of Pilesgrove, county of Salem, and state of New-Jersey. The grist mill has two water wheels, with three run of stones, two of which are burs, three bolts, one superfine, and two common, one rolling screen, one elevator, and one jack. The mills are in good order and good repute, and esteemed to be the best stand in the country, commanding a constant supply of work. The saw mill is almost new, and lies within one mile and an half of a vast body of white oak timber of the first quality. Also, with the above, two hundred and ten acres of good land, one hundred well timbered, fifteen meadow, and the residue plough land (about seventeen acres of which lie in the village of Woodstown, pleasantly situated for building lots.) There are on the premises two convenient dwelling houses, two barns, out houses, &c. two bearing apple orchards, two peach orchards, and a variety of other fruit; the whole lying on the main post road from Philadelphia to Salem, distant twenty-seven miles from the former, and nine miles from the latter, and within five of a public landing. The above may be purchased together, or separate, as may best suit the purchaser or purchasers. Presuming no person will contract without first viewing the premises, a further description is deemed unnecessary.—For further particulars apply to the subscribers, on the premises.

WILLIAM WAYNMAN,
SAML. L. JAMES.

Woodstown, 29th August, 1803. tf

N. B. The subscribers having it in contemplation to view some of the back lands in the states of New-York and Pennsylvania, would not object to receive a considerable number of acres in part pay, provided they approve of them. WAYNMAN & JAMES.

PHILADELPHIA: PRINTED FOR HALL AND SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, No 51, MARKET-STREET.